The New-York Times.

VOL. XX.......NO. 6043. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1871. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

FRANCE--PRUSSIA.

Conditions of Peace Imposed by the Germans.

Cession of Alsace, Lorraine, and Pondicherry Demanded.

How the Bordeaux Government Regards the Armistice.

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THE PEACE QUESTION.

Conditions Demanded by Germany—No Suggestions from Neutrals to be Received—The German Emperor to Remain Until Peace is Concluded—Transportation of German Soldiers to France Discontinued.

LONDON, Feb. 1—12½ P. M.—A special telegram to the London *Times* from Berlin says the conditions of peace prescribed by BISMARCK to FAVRE embrace the cession of Alsace and Lorraine with Belfort and Metz, the payment of ten milliards of francs as indemnity for the expenses of the war, the cession of the colony of Pondicherry and the transfer to the German navy of twenty first-rate frigates. M. FAVRE refers these terms to the National Assembly to meet at Bordeaux.

BERLIN, Feb. 1.—*Spencer's Zeitung*, a semi-official journal, declares its belief that an understanding has been established between BISMARCK and FAVRE as to the basis on which negotiations for peace shall proceed.

FLORENCE, Feb. 1.—Prussia declines the suggestions of the neutral Powers in regard to a pacification, and prefers to prescribe, herself, the conditions of peace.

LONDON, Feb. 1—Evening.—The *Daily News* asserts positively that the Emperor WILLIAM is expected at Berlin on Wednesday.

BERLIN, Feb. 1.—The telegraphic report that the Emperor WILLIAM is about to return to this city is unfounded. It is unlikely that he will come to Berlin before the conclusion of a definitive treaty of peace.

Orders have been given for the discontinuance of the dispatch of troops to France.

THE ARMISTICE.

Dissatisfaction in Bordeaux with M. Favre's Dispatches—The Information Complained of as Meagre—What the Bordeaux Branch of the Government Will Do—Drilling Urged by Gambetta—The Bombardment of Belfort Continues.

BORDEAUX, Feb. 1.—M. GAMBETTA, in a dispatch sent yesterday in reply to M. FAVRE's telegram of the 28th, says:

"The country is feverishly anxious, and cannot rest contented with the information given in your dispatch. The Government of Bordeaux has ordered the immediate execution of the armistice, but cannot order the elections for the National Assembly without further explanations and without knowing the fate of Paris."

The municipality of Bordeaux has made a protest to the Government against peace upon any dishonorable terms, and imploring the delegation to remain at their post.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—A dispatch from Bordeaux says:

M. GAMBETTA has telegraphed to the Prefects that he will announce the resolution of the Bordeaux Government after communication with "the personage" who is to come from Paris. Meanwhile he asks them to be firm and confident, and instructs them to drill incessantly the recruits who come in during the term of respite allowed by the armistice.

A dispatch from Versailles says the armistice has been carried out in the west and north of France without difficulty.

It is reported that the armistice has been extended to the Eastern Departments, and that military operations on the part of Gens. MANTEUFFEL, WERDER, BOURBAKI and GARIBALDI cease today.

A dispatch from Pruntrut, Switzerland, Jan. 31, says the bombardment of Belfort continues.

The Twenty-fourth French Corps has escaped to the southward, but the remainder of BOURBAKI's army has been cut off, and is being driven to the Swiss frontier.

Gambetta's Proclamation on the Armistice—Another German Trick Suspected—Military Preparations Urged.

BORDEAUX, Feb. 1.—GAMBETTA has issued a proclamation, saying:

"Frenchmen: Prussia believes the armistice will dissolve our armies and secure the election of a Chamber ready to conclude a shameful peace. It depends on France to upset these calculations. It is necessary to make the armistice a period for the instruction of our young troops. Continue with unrelaxed vigor the organization for defense, and for war if necessary, while you install a national Republican Assembly, willing to make such a peace only as is compatible with the honor, dignity and integrity of France."

General Chanzy Accepted the Armistice From Yesterday.

LEMANS, Jan. 31.—Gen. CHANZY has accepted the armistice commencing at noon, today.

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

What it Will Probably do First—Candidates for the Presidency—The Orleans Princes Candidates.

BORDEAUX, Feb. 1.—It is believed that the first act of the National Assembly, when it convenes at Bordeaux, will be the nomination of a President of the Council of Ministers forming the Government. MM. FAVRE, GAMBETTA, THIERS, PICARD and GRENG are the probable candidates for the office, and FAVRE, GAMBETTA and THIERS are considered to have greatest chances.

BRUSSELS, Feb. 1.—The Orleans Princes have resolved to accept of candidatures for the National Assembly, in the belief that if chosen they can return to France, and be no longer prohibited from residence upon her soil. The Duke D'AUMALE will become a candidate for Beauvais, Angouleme, Clermont and Ferrand, and the Prince DE JOINVILLE for Cherbourg, Chaumont and Brest.

Elections Ordered by the Bordeaux Government—Qualifications of Candidates.

BORDEAUX, Feb. 1.—The Government at Bordeaux has issued a decree ordering the elections for the National Assembly to be held on the 8th inst. It disqualifies for election to the Assembly members of families reigning over France since 1789, all persons who have acted as Imperial official candidates in past elections, or held office as Ministers, Senators or Councillors of State under the Empire, and Prefects who have accepted office between the 2d of December, 1851, and the 4th of September, 1870.

JULES SIMON has arrived here.

HUNGRY PARIS.

Three Millions of Rations Sent to the Citizens by the German Army—The People Suffering—Bread and Horse-Flesh Nearly all Eaten Up—Food on the Way from Belgium—Rumored Disturbances in the City.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—The *Times* of today says that upon the representation of M. FAVRE that Paris was already suffering greatly from want of food, the Emperor ordered that three millions of rations be sent from the German Army to the famishing city.

All trains converging upon Paris are forbidden to carry mere travelers, who are excluded from the city, unless they are provided with a special pass from the German authorities. While persons are allowed to leave Paris, the French authorities have requested the Prussians to prevent all admissions to the city.

The Prussians are making colossal efforts to supply the city with breadstuffs, of which there are now sufficient on hand to last till Saturday. The supplies of horse will hold out until the 10th of February.

Great quantities of food have been shipped from Belgium to Paris.

A dispatch from Versailles mentions a report that firing was heard in the Belleville and Villette quarters of Paris yesterday, and says it is feared disturbances have occurred.

Help from Boston—Formation of a Relief Association.

BOSTON, Feb. 1.—The Association for the relief of suffering France, composed of women, was formed today, and energetic efforts will be made to accomplish the benevolent work contemplated.

MISCELLANEOUS WAR NOTES.

Switzerland Protests Against Violation of Her Territory by German Soldiers—Bourbaki's Army not in Switzerland.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—It is reported that the Government of Switzerland has sent a remonstrance to Berlin against a violation of Swiss Territory by German soldiers.

BOURBAKI's army has not entered Switzerland. The French commandant at Monterein has, however, asked of the Swiss authorities to be allowed to transport sick French soldiers through Swiss territory, and the request has been granted.

Bourbaki's Army in Switzerland—The Swiss Forces to Arrest Them.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—An official dispatch announces that BOURABKI's army, 80,000 strong, entered Switzerland today.

The Federal authorities have summoned the Cantons to prepare to *interné* them.

BRUSSELS, Feb. 1.—Gen. FLEURY has passed through Cologne, on his way to London.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Sessions of the Congress to Continue till France Sends a Representative—Austria Preparing for the Worst.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—A dispatch from Constantinople says it is reported there that the London Conference will not close its sessions until France has been represented in its councils.

The Conference will hold another meeting on Friday of this week.

PESTH, Jan. 31.—In the Austro-Hungarian delegation today, Baron DE BEUST delivered a speech in advocacy of an increase of the armaments of the Empire, both military and naval. He distinctly repudiated the idea that the Government was actuated by any policy of revenge for the past, but said that the danger of warlike complications involving Austria was not a phantom peril. The policy of the Empire was peaceful and prudent, but contingencies were possible, and the foreign Powers must learn that Austria is ready for defense.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

The Russian Military Agent at Paris—Small-Pox in London—The Crops and the Frost.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 30.—Prince WITTGENSTEIN, who has been appointed the Military Plenipotentiary of Russia to Paris, has started for that city. He will subsequently visit London.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—The ravages of the small-pox are decreasing in London.

Excessive frosts have endangered the crops of all kinds.

Austrian Relations with Germany—An Italian Royal Commission to Rome—The Lieutenancy Abolished.

PESTH, Feb. 1.—Baron VON BEUST, in the course of his speech before the Delegations, yesterday, declared that, while the relations of the Empire with Germany were most friendly, no effort would be spared to prevent fear and suspicion and secure mutual respect.

FLORENCE, Feb. 1.—Signor GADDA, Minister of Public Works, has been appointed Royal Commissioner to Rome. The Lieutenancy of Rome is abolished.

The Spanish Army Taking the Oath of Fidelity to the King—The Assassins of Gen. Prim—Illness of the Queen.

MADRID, Jan. 31.—At the grand military parade today, the King was accompanied by Gen. SICKLES, United States Minister, and a brilliant staff of Marshals and Generals, all in grand gala dress. The troops were on the ground seven hours in a blinding snow-storm. Forty thousand men took the oath of fidelity to the King. There was no disturbance.

The Government has important revelations concerning the assassination of PRIM. The principal agent was an old detective of GONZALES BRAVO, who distributed money to the conspirators. Prominent persons, identified with another dynasty, are also implicated.

The Queen is ill, and her arrival is postponed.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

ASIA.

Smyrna Partially Inundated—Breaking of the Dykes—Many Lives Lost.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—A dispatch from Constantinople says the dykes at Smyrna have been destroyed by a torrent, and that a large part of the town was inundated. Many persons were drowned, but the precise number of the victims is unknown.

CUBA.

Prominent Departures for Spain—Crew of the Wrecked Bark Falkland—The Vuelta Abajo Filibusters.

HAVANA, Feb. 1.—Ex-Gov. SILVA and ARTEGA have gone to Spain.... The schooner *Agnes* arrived at Cardenas yesterday. She brought the crew of the English bark *Falkland*, of Belfast, from Pensacola, (the bark having been lost at Salt Keys.) Only two men of the Vuelto-Abajo expedition remain alive.

CANADA.

Small-Pox in St. John, N. B.—Death of a Canadian Senator.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Feb. 1.—The small-pox has broken out here, and is exciting considerable alarm. Vaccination has been generally neglected by a large portion of the population. The disease was introduced by a sailor, who died in a boarding-house, and from whose clothes the infection sprung. Sixteen cases are reported today.

TORONTO, Ont., Feb. 1.—Hon. JOHN ROSS, member of the Dominion Senate, died at his residence near Toronto, yesterday. Mr. ROSS was President of the Grand Trunk Railway for ten years, and was a prominent politician and member of several Governments.

REV. MR. CHENEY ON TRIAL.

Resumption of Proceedings Before the Ecclesiastical Court in Chicago—A Paper from Mr. Cheney.

CHICAGO, Feb. 1.—The Ecclesiastical Court for the trial of Rev. CHAS. EDWARD CHENEY, rector of Christ Church, met this morning at the Bishop's residence, the assessors and presenters all present, except Rev. Dr. PIERCE, who has been chosen Bishop of Arkansas since the last meeting of the Court in 1869. MELVILLE W. FULLER, GEO. W. THOMPSON and M. B. REICH, as formerly, represented Mr. CHENEY. It will be remembered, that when the injunction restraining the Court from further proceedings against Mr. CHENEY, was served from the civil Court, the respondent having declined to plead, the Secretary had, on motion of Judge OTIS, just entered the plea of "Not guilty." The presenters were upon the point of introducing their first witness. This was on the 22d of July, 1869. The proceedings in the ecclesiastical case were therefore stayed till the decision of the Supreme Court should be had. This was made a few days ago, and as is generally known, confirmed the jurisdiction of the Ecclesiastical Court. The intention of the presenters is to resume the proceedings at the point where they were interrupted. Mr. FULLER desired to call their attention of the Court to two points. He would not say they were material, but he considered it to be his duty to make them: First, the entry of a plea of not guilty was not such a proceeding as is contemplated by the canons; second, the full Court, as originally constituted, was not present—Dr. PIERCE being absent—and the Court had no legal existence.

Judge OTIS responded, and said that though the Court has been reduced in numbers, it was still a legal and proper Court. He recited decisions in cases of Courts-martial, in which, though officers had been removed therefrom by sickness or other causes, it was held that the Courts were properly entitled to proceed.

After further argument, the question whether they were competent to continue the trial was submitted to the Court, and they withdrew to determine as to jurisdiction. After a few minutes' absence they returned, and, through the presiding officer, announced the following as their decision on the point:

Presented.—The objection as to the jurisdiction of the Court, because of the absence of one of its members, is overruled, for the reason that the Court is still an integral one, so far as it does not fall below the minimum number as provided by section 1, canon 20.

The Court then adjourned to 2 o'clock, and at that hour reassembled. Mr. FULLER said that, on behalf of Mr. CHENEY, he desired to submit a paper. Mr. CHENEY then read a paper, in which he admits he has made in the baptismal service the omissions charged, but justifies his action by saying he believes that in making the omissions he has taught the doctrine of the Church. He denies the three charges brought against him in the presentment, and claims that under his ordination vows and with Divine aid he has ever earnestly endeavored to perform his duty as a presbyter of the Protestant Episcopal Church. To this Church he has never been lacking in loyalty. He only awaited the proper opportunity to make the admission, and if the presentment is drawn charging the facts, and nothing more, he will plead guilty, and the Court and Bishop will have nothing more to do than to pass sentence.

Judge OTIS said the paper read was no recognition of the Court nor of the presbyters, and at the charges were specifically denied there was nothing for the Court to do but proceed with the case, taking the paper in evidence for what it is worth.

Mr. FULLER explained that there was no intention to withhold any recognition of assessors as presented.

Mr. JUDD thought there was no option but to proceed with the trial.

The admission of the omissions charged was made more specific, so as to cover the charges on the presentment.

The prosecution then proceeded with the introduction of documentary evidence, consisting of the constitution, canons, &c., of the Church.

The Court then adjourned.

Fire in Indianapolis—Several Buildings Burned.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 1.—The fire, this evening, in F. A. BOYD's wholesale oil-store, in Meriden-street, caused the destruction of the building and the greater part of the stock; also, the office of the Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Company, which was in the building. The flames spread to the adjoining building, occupied by Messrs. RAMSDELL & GRUBBS, wholesale dealers in tin-ware; only a portion of the stock was saved; the building was burned. The insurance on the stock of oil was $60,000, and by the following Companies: Franklin, Pennsylvania; Phœnix, Hartford; Pacific, San Francisco; and North America. The insurance on the stock of tin-ware was $8,000, by the Security Company of New-York. There was an insurance of $2,000 on the buildings.

Statue of the Late Gov. Andrew, of Massachusetts—Harvard College Property—Killed in Machinery—Death of Rev. Dr. Fitch, of Yale College.

BOSTON, Feb. 1.—The marble statue of the late Gov. ANDREW has been placed in a niche of Doric Hall, State-house, prepared for it, and will be unvailed when its formal presentation to the State is made.... The Supreme Court has decided that the Harvard College property, in Boston, is not liable to assessment for the benefit derived by the widening of streets. The decision is based on an old law providing that all estate in Massachusetts appertaining to the college shall be free from civil impositions, taxes and rates.... GEORGE SMITH was shockingly mangled and instantly killed yesterday in Sudbury by being caught in machinery belting.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 1.—Rev. Dr. E. T. FITCH, Professor of Divinity at Yale College, died last Tuesday night. His funeral will take place on Friday, at 2½ o'clock P. M.

The Weather on Mount Washington—Two Days' Observations.

SUMMIT, MOUNT WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Observations taken at 7 P. M.—Barometer 23 33; thermometer 34°; relative humidity .89; wind south-west; velocity of wind 54 miles per hour. We had a beautiful sunrise this morning. Only the peaks of the higher mountains were above the clouds.

FEB. 1—Observations taken at 7 P. M.—Barometer 23 .65, being a change of .32 since last report; thermometer 16°; relative humidity .82; wind north-west; velocity of wind two miles per hour. We had rain last night, but it turned cold and a beautiful frostwork began to form. The clouds passed off the mountain at 11 A. M. The sunset today was a complement of the sunrise yesterday. A sea of clouds westward was flooded with light, and along the horizon and far up toward the zenith. The clouds were of a very brilliant hue.

LEGISLATURES.

Sale of Diseased Meat in Massachusetts—Seizure of American Fishing Vessels—New-Jersey Legislation—Election of a Senator in West Virginia.

BOSTON, Feb. 1—In the Senate today, the Committee on Agriculture reported further legislation unnecessary to prevent the sale of diseased meat, and say the disease will soon cease to appear among cattle. In the House, the bill for opening the Public Library and Reading Room on Sundays was discussed.

The subject of the seizure of American fishing vessels in Canadian waters, was before the Massachusetts Legislative Committee on Federal Relations, today. The testimony in regard to the recent seizures, the main facts of which have been published, was presented to the Committee.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 1.—In the Senate, this morning, the bill to repeal the ninth section of the Hamilton Land Improvement Company act was made the special order for Wednesday next. The Camden and Amboy Railroad Company wished to force its passage, but the National Air-line Railroad Company, operating under the ninth section, had a clear majority of the Senate in their favor. A caucus of the Republican Senators was held last night to consider the policy of confirming the Governor's nominations. Justice BEASLEY and Secretary of State KELSEY are the nominees for the positions they now hold. It is generally understood that these nominations will be confirmed. In the House a bill was introduced to regulate the speed of steam vessels in the Passaic River, at Newark, making it not to exceed four miles per hour. The druggists of New-Jersey, known as the Pharmaceutists' Association, are here in session for the purpose of bringing before the Legislature a bill to restrict the sale of poisons, and to regulate the appointment and licensing of druggists and their clerks. The bill is generally considered a fit and proper one to prevent often deadly mistakes.

WEST VIRGINIA.

WHEELING, West Virginia, Feb. 1.—The Legislature yesterday elected H. G. DAVIS, Democrat, for United States Senator by thirty-one majority to succeed Senator WILLEY.

ARKANSAS.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 1.—A special dispatch from Little Rock says the name of BROOKS was stricken from the rolls of the Senate yesterday by a vote of 16 to 7. His credentials were subsequently referred to the Committee on Credentials. In the House, the articles of impeachment against Lieut.-Gov. JOHNSON were indefinitely postponed by a vote of 48 to 30.

NEW-ORLEANS, LA., Feb. 1.—In the Legislature the strong opposition to Speaker CARR resulted, yesterday, in his resignation, and in the election of GEORGE W. CARTER, of Cameron Parish, as Speaker. This result is regarded as a success to the Conservative element. Immediately after the seating of Speaker CARTER, the Democratic members whose seats had been contested were confirmed in their places.

The Miners' Strike—Operations to Begin This Month.

ASHLAND, Penn., Feb. 1.—It is now understood that operations in the Schuylkill County region will be resumed between the 15th and 20th of February. Several shippers have already issued instructions to their agents in Philadelphia and New-York to receive orders for coal.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 1.—A child of a German tuner named EAGER, at Carthage, was killed by taking morphine, yesterday. Each parent charges the other with compelling the child to take it.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 1.—WM. SCHALLENBERG was this morning sentenced to be hanged, May 18, next, for the murder of his wife some months ago.... GALLENTIN, convicted of manslaughter, will be sentenced to-morrow.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 1.—The jury in the case of JOHN WARE, on trial for killing his father at Camden, returned a verdict of murder in the first degree. Defense relied on the plea of insanity.

BOSTON, Feb. 1.—The Cunard steam-ship *Batavia* is undergoing necessary repairs to her propeller, and will probably be ready to leave for New-York to-morrow.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 1.—While a party of workmen were engaged removing a large piece of broken glass from a Canal-street window, the glass fell to pieces, cutting the throat of BENJAMIN LEVY, who was passing at the time, killing him immediately.

Meteorological Record.

The following is the Signal Service report of the state of the weather and wind last night, Wednesday, Feb. 1, at 11:47 o'clock:

Place of Observation.	Height of Barometer.	Thermometer, Degrees.	Direction of the Wind.	Force of the Wind.	State of the Weather.
Augusta, Ga.	30.15	64	....	Calm.	Cloudy.
Baltimore	30.26	39	....	Calm.	Cloudy.
Boston, Mass.	30.07	35	N.W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Buffalo	30.00	33	S.	Gentle.	Fair.
Charleston	30.13	64	S. W.	Gentle.	Fair.
Cheyenne	29.87	13	S. W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Chicago	29.93	39	S. W.	Brisk.	Fair.
Cincinnati, O.	30.06	45	S.	....	Clear.
Cleveland	30.10	33	S. W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Detroit	29.96	32	S.	Brisk.	Fair.
Duluth, Minn.	30.06	6	W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Key West, Fla.	30.06	73	S. E.	Gentle.	Fair.
Knoxville, Tenn	30.09	44	....	Calm.	Fair.
Lake City, Fla.	30.13	68	S. W	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Milwaukee	29.89	34	W.	Very brisk.	L. Rain.
New-York	30.16	35	W.	V. gentle.	Clear.
Omaha	30.27	20	N.W.	Brisk.	Fair.
Oswego	30.04	34	S. E.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Philadelphia	30.20	40	....	Calm.	Clear.
Pittsburg	30.13	35	N. E.	Gentle.	Fair.
Portland, Me.	30.10	32	....	Calm.	Cloudy.
Rochester, N.Y.	30.09	34	....	Calm.	Fair.
San Francisco	31.45	47	....	Calm.	Clear.
Savannah	30.12	67	S.	Brisk.	L. Rain.
St. Louis	30.04	40	S.	Gentle.	Clear.
St. Paul	30.17	9	N.	Brisk.	Clear.
Toledo, O	30.03	33	S. W.	Gentle.	Fair.
Washington	30.17	36	....	Calm.	Cloudy.
Wilmingt'n, N.C	30.16	65	S. W.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
New-London	30.10	33	N.W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Norfolk	30.18	42	....	Calm.	Cloudy.

Barometer corrected for elevation and temperature.

Destruction of Birds by Fire.

At a late hour last night a fire was discovered in the Ostrich feathers store of ROUSE & SUGDEN, No. 356 Canal-street. It inflicted a loss of $1,000 in stock before it was extinguished. A portion of the floor, divided only by a wood partition, was occupied by E. METZGER, bird dealer, in which part were 500 singing birds, of several varieties, but chiefly canaries, which were all killed by the smoke, causing a loss of $15,000. E. GANTER, ostrich dealer, on the second floor, lost about $200 in damage to stock. The disaster is supposed to have originated from an over-heated stove.

The Tweed Statue—Meeting of the Testimonial Association.

The Tweed Testimonial Association held another meeting yesterday afternoon, at the Oriental Club-rooms in East Broadway, Judge SHANDLEY in the chair, and Ex-Marshal TOOKER acting as Secretary. It was announced by the Judge that a few gentlemen had offered the entire amount required for the erection of a statue, $30,000, provided the honor would be confined to them, but he considered it no more than fair that the whole people should have the opportunity of evidencing their estimation of Mr. TWEED "as a friend, statesman and philanthropist," and he had therefore taken the liberty of declining the proffer. On Wednesday next circular appeals would be addressed to every personal and political friend of the Senator, whose name appeared on the books of the Secretary, and, while large amounts would be acceptable, even $1 from an humble admirer of the "Boss" would be gladly received and formally acknowledged. The Judge also said that when the statue was uncovered, which he thought would be in about eighteen months, "New-York City would witness the most imposing popular demonstration ever had within its limits." This was all that could be endured, and the meeting was then adjourned.

WASHINGTON.

The Iron Taken off the Test Oath—Georgia Senators—Steam-ship Subsidy Bills—Income Tax Repeal—Frantic Females in a Flutter—Attorney-General's Report—Colorado and New-Mexico—The Japanese Embassy.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The most liberal measure of amnesty yet accomplished by Congress was achieved today, by the passage, in the House, of the Senate bill repealing the test oath, so far as it applies to persons who participated in the rebellion, but who are still not disqualified by the Fourteenth Amendment. The debate came over from yesterday, and at times was very spirited and somewhat disorderly. The Southern Republicans divided on the subject, such Radicals as PORTER and MAYNARD going against it, while PLATT and AYER of Virginia, CLARKE and DEGENER of Texas, and others, favored it. A conspicuous feature of the debate was the speech of LONG, the colored member from Georgia, who opposed the repeal earnestly and honestly, and kukluxed the king's English. JONES, of Kentucky, got into a wrangle with BUTLER, and was so violent that the Speaker had to rap him down. JONES is the worst enemy to amnesty in the House. The debate took a wide range, and brought up the whole question of the expediency and propriety of amnesty, and an analysis of the vote will show that a majority of the Republicans in the House voted against it. It relieves the very great majority of those who are now prevented from holding office under the Government of the United States by their inability to take the iron-clad oath only, but who are not included in the prohibitions of the Fourteenth Amendment. As an illustration of its effect, the case of Senator MILLER, of Georgia, is in point. He is not disqualified by the Fourteenth Amendment, but as he served in the rebel army he cannot take the iron-clad oath. This bill in effect relieves him of his disabilities, without further legislation. The vote on its passage was—yeas 118, nays 89. The Republican vote for the bill would have been much larger but for the recent developments regarding the condition of affairs in some of the Southern States.

GEORGIA SENATORS.

When the question of admitting Senators from Georgia came up in the Senate today, Mr. SAULSBURY resumed the floor, and evinced his determination to keep it till the Senate would agree to vote. No one but STEWART cared to say anything further, and there was no indication that anybody cared more to hear his few remarks than did SAULSBURY. "Is the Senator from Nevada ready to have peace and take a vote?" inquired SAULSBURY, and no reply being given, making the question personal, he further asked: "Do you think the Senate needs to be enlightened further on this subject by your wisdom?" The expression and emphasis doubled the cutting sarcasm of the language. STEWART turned red and mumbled something about wanting only five minutes. SAULSBURY caught the words, and promised if the Senator from Nevada would only speak five minutes and not refer to him, he would not say another word. So, after STEWART had repeated a point he has been making for the last two days, a vote was taken. FARROW was rejected by a vote of 19 to 36, and the resolution admitting HILL was passed without division. He immediately took the qualified oath of office. Dr. MILLER, the other Senator, was a surgeon in the rebel army, but never held an office before the war. Thus having no political disabilities to be removed, and yet not being able to take the test oath, there was no provision of law by which he could take his seat, though the Senate had declared him duly elected. A joint resolution was offered by Mr. THURMAN admitting him to a seat on taking the qualified oath, and some discussion followed, when it was postponed. During the day, however, the House passed the Senate bill repealing the test oath in certain cases, and when it has received the signature of the President, Dr. MILLER can take his seat without further legislation other than to declare the legality of his election.

THE INDIAN BUREAU INVESTIGATION.

The Indian Bureau investigation was continued last night, and lasted until 1 o'clock. Gen. BLUNT, of Kansas, was examined as to the payment by the Quapaw Indians to him of $30,000 as a fee for acting as their agent in securing an appropriation of $90,000 for destruction of their property during the war. BOSLER, the contractor, who furnished the cattle and transported the supplies to the Whetstone Agency, was also examined, as were several other witnesses. Ex-Secretary COX arrived here this morning, and went before the Committee at the session to-night. Dr. BURLEIGH, Delegate from Dakota, was also examined. The Committee expects to conclude the taking of testimony this week.

THE STEAM-SHIP SUBSIDY BILLS.

There was a sharp effort in the Senate today to take up the Steam-ship bills, but a good deal of antagonism arose from the desire of Mr. COLE to pass the Military Academy and the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bills. These bills were taken up and passed by the consent of the subsidy advocates, who then made a second effort. This time a motion for an Executive Session prevailed. It was generally understood that the New-Orleans and Mexico bill should be taken up to-morrow to allow Mr. KELLOGG to make a speech on it, but it has yet to be decided whether the general subject of subsidies shall be considered or not. The principal argument against it is that the time would be lost, since it is impossible to secure concurrent action in both Houses in the limited time of the present Congress remaining.

THE NEW LAND COMMISSIONER CONFIRMED.

The Senate had a long Executive Session today on the nomination of Mr. DRUMMOND to the Land Office in place of JOS. WILSON. Mr. DRUMMOND was finally confirmed. The Senate is understood to have been very tain, but the vote showed a very decisive majority in favor of displacing the man of whom the President had suspicions. Only eight votes were recorded against confirmation. The friends of Mr. WILSON first sought a postponement till the 1st of March, promising virtually that he would then resign. This failing, they next tried for a postponement till the 15th of February. The Senate, however, refused to delay longer than to allow his friends to finish what they had to say in his defense. Mr. DRUMMOND is in town, in response to a dispatch from Secretary DELANO, and will probably qualify immediately.

BILLS PASSED.

The House Judiciary Committee today held the floor the greater portion of the day after the disposal of the test-oath question, and a great many bills were reported and passed, though none were of very great public importance.

M'GARRAHAN'S CLAIM.

Mr. PETERS, of Maine, reported from the Committee adversely to MCGARRAHAN's claim, and Mr. BINGHAM gave notice of a minority report on the other side.

THE INCOME TAX REPEAL.

The Ways and Means Committee are still in *statu quo* on the subject of the income tax on account of the absence of Messrs. BROOKS and MCCARTHY, who are favorable to repeal. There was nothing done at the meeting today. Mr. HOOPER, the Chairman of the Conference Commitee, on the part of the House, signifies a desire to further examine the precedents in the case before meeting the conferees from the Senate. Meantime the members of the Senate have canvassed the subject, and almost all the leading lawyers and parliamentarians in that body, including Mr. HAMLIN, Mr. SHERMAN and the Vice-President, are of the opinion that the Senate had the right to propose the repeal.

COMMISSIONER CAPRON.

Commissioner CAPRON, of the Agricultural Department, left here today for Kenosha, Wis., being called thither by the intelligence that his son, OSMOND CAPRON, is one of the victims of the terrible accident in the burning of the Halliday House, in that city, yesterday. The young man was alive at last accounts, but hardly expected to recover.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

In consequence of the refusal of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company to accede to a reduction of fare between Washington and New-York, as requested by its northern connections, the latter have opened ticket-offices in this city, where tickets are sold from Baltimore to New-York at such rates as to make the fare from here to New-York thirty-five cents less than if through tickets are purchased at the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company's offices.

THE FENIAN RESOLUTION.

Some injustice was inadvertently done the twenty-one Republicans who voted against Gen. BUTLER's Fenian resolution on Monday, in the House, in the statement that no one opposed it. The motion was one to suspend the rules and pass the resolution, a double-acting, debate-stifling proposition, against which neither objection nor motion of any kind stands any chance if two-thirds agree. The yeas and nays show that eight of the New-York Republican members voted against it.

A FLUTTER AMONG THE LADIES.

The women's suffrage advocates, especially the female portion thereof, have been in a decided flutter since yesterday. Judge BINGHAM's able report on their memorial has upset their equanimity, and WOODHULL is out in one of the morning papers in a silly criticism on Mr. BINGHAM's standing as a constitutional lawyer. Today there was a convocation of the ladies in one of the Capitol committee-rooms, from which men were excluded, Mr. LOUGHRIDGE's minority report on the subject was under consideration, and this was afterward presented in the House, without even a ripple, and the female caucus dispersed. Mr. BINGHAM tried to have his report set as special order for next Wednesday, but it was objected to.

GUESTS OF THE PRESIDENT.

Gov. and Mrs. MORGAN are spending a week in Washington, and are the guests of the President and Mrs. GRANT.

SYMPATHY FOR THE SUFFERERS IN EUROPE.

Senator POMEROY, today, offered a substitute for the resolution he proposed yesterday, looking toward aid for the French sufferers by the war in Europe, so as to make it impartial, and include the German sufferers also. There was no opposition to its passage. It was preceded, however, by a long high-flown preamble, containing something about the "tread of hostile armies" and "now the battle-cry dies away," with some fulsome adulation of both French and Germans. This was going through with the resolution, when Mr. SAULSBURY, sober enough to be struck with its absurdity and tipsy enough to be careless of hurting anybody's feelings, rose and moved to strike out the preamble. The vote was put at once, and the motion was almost unanimously carried. Mr. POMEROY blushed like a sophomore, whose wings his tutor had clipped for too lofty flights, but said nothing, though he must have felt dreadfully, considering from whom the discipline came.

REPORT OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

The annual report of the Attorney-General is just completed, and was sent to Congress today. He says the act creating the Department of Justice gives to the Attorney-General the supervision of the various District-At orneys. In the main the country is well served by these officers, who complain of the inadequacy of their compensation. This labor has been much increased in late years, and the Attorney-General knows no work for the public which is so badly paid. The general professional service which these officers perform is of the highest value to the Government. They are opposed by skillful adversaries, and it is essential to the respectability as well as to the interests of the Government that they should be men of high professional character, and he respectfully suggests an increase of their compensation, and the abolition of the rule which fixes $6,000 as the maximum compensation. The present system has a natural tendency to diminish the zeal of the officer when his maximum is reached, and to tempt him to seek proper incidental allowances. These suggestions are also applicable to Marshals and clerks. He suggests that Congress give to the Department some means of forcing delinquent clerks to obey the law in regard to semi-annual returns of their emoluments, and to compel them to pay into the Treasury all above the maximum. He says it is a question well deserving the attention of Congress whether the Government of the United States should not now provide its own penitentiaries instead of being dependent upon the will of the States in so important a matter, and makes the same recommendation in regard to jails. In the safe keeping of its own prisoners, and the punishment of its own criminals, our Government ought not to be permanently dependent upon the comity of any other Government, however friendly and sympathetic. In regard to the employment of special counsel, he says the regular District-Attorneys ought not to be degraded to the rank of secondary counsel for the United States in their respective districts, as they practically are when special counsel appear for the Government in every important case. He suggests that there ought to be some uniform regulation in regard to the amounts and species of property exempted for execution for debts due the United States. And he further suggests that Congress put an end to the diversity in the collection of fines and costs in criminal cases. In some districts the Courts collect them by judgment and execution against the property of the offender, in others by imprisonment until the fine and costs are paid. In conclusion, Mr. AKERMAN regrets that the statistics in his report are so imperfect. Preparation of the report had been delayed until the last moment, in hope of receiving full returns of the business of the United States in the Courts, and the statistics of crime under the laws of the United States, as well as those of the several States, but only a comparatively small amount of the information called for has been received.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

NOMINATIONS.

The following nominations were sent to the Senate today:

Benjamin Devoe, Assessor of Internal Revenue for Twenty-sixth District of New-York; Henry E. Rhoades, to be Second Assistant Engineer in the Navy; Lemuel Wilson, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Tallahassee, Fla.; E. J. Rhodes, to be Register of Land Office, Harrison, Ark.; H. W. Fick, to be Receiver of Land Office at Harrison, Ark.; George W. Dennison, to be Register at Little Rock, Ark.; A. A. Tuffs, to be Receiver at Camden, Ark.; D. S. Griffin, to be Register at Camden, Ark.

Postmasters—John C. Hanman, at Delphi, Ind.; J. G. Hatchell, at Frankfort, Ky.; George W. Baker, at Rochester, Minn.; J. S. Garrison, at Cape May, N. J.; William S. Brown, at Napa City, Cal.; Oliver Burke, Catskill, N. Y.; Charles R. Tyler, at Green Bay, Wis.; Samuel K. Bern, at Kenton, Ohio; F. L. Goodson, at Bellevue, Ohio; Squire A. Epperson, Bushnell, Ill.; W. H. Hollis, Jr., Mason, Ill.; Lizzie Gilmer, Pittsfield, Ill.; L. W. Smith, Effingham, Ill.; Norman Parsons, Pendleton, Ill.; Arthur Fanine, Warren, Ill.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate in Executive Session today, confirmed the following nominations:

WILLIS DRUMMOND to be Commissioner of the General Land Office in place of WILSON removed; LEWIS WEITZEL, Assessor of Internal Revenue of the First District of Ohio; JOHN B. MONTEITH, Indian Agent of the Nez Perces Agency, Idaho.

COLORADO AND NEW-MEXICO.

The Governor of Colorado and the Delegate and Delegate elect from that Territory have addressed a letter to the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Territories in advocacy of the admission of Colorado as a State in the Union, a bill for that purpose having been reported, and giving an account of the resources and productions of that country. The taxable property, extent of railroads, and gold and silver mines, the latter not taxable, is $19,333,000. Of the eighteen States admitted since 1802 to 1867, only two, namely, California and Kansas, had a population larger than that of Colorado, which the United States Marshal for that Territory represents to be now, 60,000. The Senate Committee on Territories has also reported a bill for the admission of New-Mexico as a State. The report accompanying it states that the Territory is a good pastoral and mineral country, containing various rich gold, silver, copper, and other mines.

THE JAPANESE EMBASSY.

The members of the Japanese Embassy, accompanied by the Secretary of State, called at the White House today, and paid their respects to the President. Quite an interesting interview was held. There were present at the Executive Mansion, in addition to the President and Secretary FISH, all the members of the Cabinet and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. No set speeches were made. The Japanese Assistant Minister of Finance informed the President of the objects of his mission here, which, as already generally known, is to obtain an insight concerning the management of our financial system. In response to this, he was assured that our Secretary of the Treasury would afford him the facilities for obtaining the desired information. The members of the Embassy were personally introduced to the officials present by Secretary FISH, and at the close of the interview with the President, were escorted through the different parlors of the Executive Mansion. The Governor in charge of the Embassy presented a letter of introduction to Secretary BOUTWELL from Mr. DE LONG, the American Minister Resident at Yokohama. The letter states that the official whom it introduces has given great attention to the study of the finances of Europe and America, and prefers our system to any other, and is therefore anxious to inspect our mints, investigate the manufacture and issue of our paper money, and inform himself about our Revenue laws. The Japanese Government has completed, but not put in operation, a mint at Osacka, and it is presumed that it desires to adopt some general and satisfactory system of paper currency in place of the crude and unsatisfactory issue now extant. The Embassy will visit the Treasury to-morrow.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Statement for Feb. 1—Decrease in January Over Four Millions.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The following is a recapitulation of the Public Debt Statement:

Debt Bearing Interest in Coin.	
Bonds at 6 per cent	$1,714,776,400 00
Bonds at 5 per cent	214,567,300 00
Principal	$1,929,343,700 00
Interest	32,120,344 81
Debt Bearing Interest in Lawful Money.	
Certificates of indebtedness at 4 per cent	$678,262 41
Navy pension fund at 3 per cent	14,000,000 00
Certificates at 3 per cent	42,085,000 00
Principal	$56,763,262 41
Interest	425,486 60
Debt on which Interest has ceased since Maturity.	
Principal	$4,036,902 26
Interest	548,865 32
Debt Bearing no Interest.	
Old demand and legal-tender notes	$356,101,068 00
Fractional currency	40,479,599 28
Coin certificates	31,098,320 00
Principal	$428,668,029 28
Unclaimed Pacific Railroad interest	18,865 01
Total debt principal	2,413,818,004 65
Interest	38,103,062 24
Total	$2,451,921,066 29
Cash in the Treasury.	
Coin	$99,066,500 45
Currency	24,827,738 84
Total	$123,894,239 29
Debt Less Cash in the Treasury.	
Feb. 1, 1871	$2,328,026,827 00
Jan. 1, 1871	2,332,067,793 75
Decrease of debt during the past month	$4,040,966 75
Decrease of debt since March 1, 1870	$110,201,870 17

The following are the totals of bonds issued to Pacific Railroad Companies:

Principal outstanding	$64,618,832 00
Interest accrued and not yet paid	322,094 16
Interest paid by the United States	10,753,910 45
Interest repaid by transportation mails	2,460,818 94
Balance of interest paid by United States	8,293,091 51

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Report of the Minority of the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives—Mrs. Woodhull's Claim to Vote Supported by Messrs. Loughridge and B. F. Butler—Opposition to the Movement.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The minority of the House Committee on Judiciary, consisting of Representatives LOUGHRIDGE and B. F. BUTLER, in their report presented today in the matter of the memorial of VICTORIA C. WOODHULL and others on the question of female suffrage, say that it is one of exceeding interest and importance, involving the constitutional rights, not only of the memorialists, but of more than one-half of the citizens of the United States, and that the question of propriety or expediency has nothing to do with it. The minority reply at length to the report of the majority, quoting from various legal opinions and relating historical circumstances to show that, by the common law of England the authority is clear that women have a right to vote, and it cannot be questioned that, from time immemorial, unmarried women, by the laws of England, are competent to vote. After examining into the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, the minority, claim that, from the very beginning of our Government the right of suffrage is a fundamental right of citizenship, not only included in the term privileges of citizens of the United States, as used in that amendment, but also included in other parts of the Constitution; and in this they claim they are sustained by the authorities and by reason. After discussing the term "citizenship," they say the right to a voice in the Government is but the natural right of protection of one's life, liberty and prosperity by personal strength; but brute force has been so modified as to be used in the form of a vote through the machinery of a free Government. They conclude by saying:

"It is perfectly proper, in our opinion, for the House to pass a declaratory resolution, which would be an index to the action of the House should the question be brought before it by a contest for a seat. We therefore recommend that the right of suffrage is one of the inalienable rights of the citizens of the United States, subject to regulation by the States through equal and just laws. That this right is included in the privileges of citizens of the United States, which are guaranteed by section 1 of article 14 of the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and that female citizens, who are otherwise classified by the laws of the States where they reside, are competent voters for representatives in Congress."

A number of women, advocates of suffrage for their sex, have been in attendance at the Capitol for some days past, making their headquarters the room of the House Committee on Education. Next Monday, a resolution will be introduced to give VICTORIA C. WOODHULL the use of the Hall of Representatives for the delivery of an address in advocacy of that cause. In opposition to them there is a strong movement by many of the same sex, in vindication of what they term "Woman's true rights," nearly five thousand of them having presented remonstrances to Congress "against the oppression of having suffrage forced upon them." The latter class desire it stated, that a letter has been received from CATHARINE E. BEECHER, in which she says, it is not true, as reported, that she is in favor of woman suffrage, nor is it true of a large majority of her family and personal friends.

Steamer Arrived.

PORTLAND, Me., Feb. 1.—The steam-ship *Peruvian*, from Liverpool the 19th, and Londonderry the 20th ult., arrived at this port today.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 1.

THE WOMEN REMONSTRATE.

Mr. BUCKINGHAM presented a remonstrance from the women of New-England against female suffrage, protesting against the impositions upon them of burdens legitimately belonging to the sterner sex.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

New bills were introduced as follows:

By Mr. THAYER, of Nebraska—A joint resolution to authorize the Union Pacific Railroad Company to issue bonds to complete the bridge across the Missouri River at Omaha. The resolution authorizes the Company to issue such bonds, and to secure the same by mortgage, as it may deem needful, to construct and maintain said bridge, and track and depots required to perfect the same. Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

By Mr. FLANAGAN, of Texas—A bill to incorporate the Red River Valley, Oklahoma and Santa Fé Railroad. Referred to the Committee on Pacific Railroads.

Mr. MCDONALD, of Arkansas, introduced a bill to incorporate the Shreveport and Upper Red River Navigation Company. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. EDMUNDS, of Vermont—To amend the act establishing a Bureau of Immigration. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, from the Military Committee, reported with amendments the bill for the sale of land belonging to the United States, at Sag Harbor, N. Y.

TERRITORY OF OKLAHOMA.

Mr. NYE, of Nevada, from the Committee on Territories, submitted a written report with a substitute for the bill organizing the Territory of Oklahoma.

THE SENECA INDIAN LANDS.

Mr. FENTON, of New-York, presented a joint resolution of the New-York Legislature in favor of such legislation as may secure a treaty from the Seneca tribe of Indians in New-York for the sale of their lands. Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

SOUTH AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

On motion of Mr. SCHURZ, the President was requested to communicate to the Senate dispatches from Mr. BLOW, United States Minister to Brazil, upon the culture of cotton in Brazil, trade between that country and the United States, the Paraguayan War, &c.

SYMPATHY FOR THE SUFFERERS IN FRANCE AND GERMANY.

Mr. POMEROY offered the following substitute for his resolution of yesterday, expressing the sympathy of the American people with the suffering people of France and Germany:

"That in obedience to that Christian charity, which seeketh good of all nations, and ministers to all human distresses, we heartily commend the sufferings of belligerent nations in Europe to the American people, and recommend that a generous system of organized charity, seeking out and providing first for the most pressing necessities, be speedily inaugurated for their relief."

The resolution was preceded by a preamble reciting the prospect of peace between two great nations, each entitled to the friendship and good-will of the American people, and depicting the devastation and suffering caused by war, and particularly the existing destitution of the Republic of France.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, moved as an amendment, an additional resolution requesting the President to communicate to the French Government the profound sympathy of the American people, for the people of France were now suffering under an unexampled misfortune, and to extend to them every encouragement and support consistent with the laws of the United States and our treaties with other Powers in establishing, upon a firm basis, a republican government.

Mr. COLE, of California, opposed the amendment. He said his own sympathies were no greater for the French than the Germans. He disliked to see anything that looked like a discrimination in favor of one as against the other. Our only assurance of peace was a mere rumor, and yet we were asked to pronounce in favor of the French.

Mr. SHERMAN denied that his amendment expressed any preference, and argued that the unprecedented misfortune which had overwhelmed the French people in view of the old traditions between France and the United States, was a sufficient reason for an expression of American sympathy.

Mr. HOWE, of Wisconsin, desired to know in what manner the encouragement and support of the Government was to be made available in helping to establish a republican government in France.

Mr. SHERMAN thought that a simple expression of kindly feeling on our part to a sympathetic people like the French, would have the effect of cheering them up.

Mr. WILLIAMS, of Oregon, favored the original resolution upon charitable grounds, while objecting to Mr. SHERMAN's proposition, as having political complexion. He thought, beyond all question, that the people of this country sympathized with the people of France in their attempt to establish a new republican form of government; but there might be a question elsewhere as to the propriety of a declaration to that effect by the Senate at this time. He preferred that the resolution should stand in such shape as to commend itself to the assent of the American people of all classes and shades of opinion, so that they could all unite in relieving the sufferings of these two nations. He suggested the withdrawal of the amendment, and its modification.

Mr. POMEROY urged the propriety of separate action on the subject of Mr. SHERMAN's amendment, and its consequent withdrawal for the present.

Mr. SHERMAN then withdrew, and subsequently introduced his amendment as a separate resolution, when it was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

On motion of Mr. SAULSBURY, the preamble was stricken out.

The resolution, amended to make it a concurrent resolution so as to require the action of the House, was then agreed to.

GEORGIA SENATORS.

The unfinished business being the resolution for the admission of JOSHUA HILL as Senator from Georgia was taken up, and Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, who was entitled to the floor, yielded to Mr. STEWART, of Nevada, who continued his opposition to Mr. HILL's admission, on the ground that he had received less than a majority of the votes of the legal members of the Legislature.

Mr. STEWART's motion to substitute the name of HENRY P. FARROW in place of JOSHUA HILL in the resolution of the majority of the Judiciary Committee was then rejected—yeas 19, nays 36.

The resolution admitting Mr. HILL was then adopted, and that gentleman appeared and took the oath of allegiance as Senator from Georgia.

Mr. THURMAN, of Ohio, then offered and asked the present consideration of the joint resolution prescribing the oath of office to be taken by H. V. M. MILLER, Senator elect from Georgia.

Messrs. STEWART, of Nevada, and EDMUNDS, of Vermont, objected.

Mr. THURMAN, obtaining unanimous consent, proceeded to answer the objection that Mr. MILLER was ineligible to a seat because his disabilities had never been removed. If consistent, the Senate could not reject the claim. Mr. MILLER had served as a surgeon in the rebel army, but was a non-combatant.

Mr. EDMUNDS in advocating the reference of the bill to the Judiciary Committee, remarked he would never again vote to relieve disabilities where the sole purpose was to allow a man to hold an office to which he was not eligible when elected. The practice tended to corrupt elections.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, argued that Mr. MILLER had already been decided to have been duly elected. Mr. HILL had been declared by the Senate to have been duly elected, and had been sworn in, whereas Mr. MILLER received seven more votes than did Mr. HILL. Messrs. FARROW and WHITELY, whose admission was pressed by the minority of the Judiciary Committee, were both in the rebel army, while Mr. MILLER's only offense was in acting as surgeon to a rebel regiment. He gave notice that he would offer a resolution declaring Mr. MILLER duly elected, and, if that was adopted, he would follow it up with a concurrent resolution prescribing a form of oath to be taken in the case.

Mr. THURMAN's resolution was then referred to the Judiciary Committee.

APPROPRIATION BILLS.

The Senate then, on motion of Mr. COLE, of California, took up the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill.

Mr. CASSERLY, of California, stated the total expense under the bill at about $2,000,000, and that there was a growing feeling throughout the country that the civil service should be thoroughly overhauled, and the number of our foreign Ministers and Consuls reduced. There was of the former twice as many as were necessary. Though the present bill was not particularly objectionable, he took occasion to call attention to the matter.

After unimportant amendments the bill passed.

The West Point Appropriation bill was also considered, amended and passed.

STEAM-SHIP SUBSIDIES.

Mr. WILLIAMS, of Oregon, then moved to proceed with the Steam-ship Subsidy bills.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, said that notwithstanding only four weeks of the session remained, but one Appropriation bill had passed the Senate. He warned the Senate against wasting time upon subsidies in such a condition of things.

Mr. KELLOGG, of Louisiana, in support of Mr. WILLIAMS' motion, urged the importance of the bill in aid of a line on the Gulf of Mexico, from New-Orleans to Mexican ports, which was the first of the Steam-ship Subsidy bills in order. He spoke of the vital interests of the measure to the people of the whole Mississippi Valley, as shown by the resolutions on that subject by the Chambers of Commerce of the cities of that valley.

Mr. RAMSEY, of Minnesota, favored immediate action, as a means of apprising parties engaged in steam-ship enterprises of the disposition of the Senate upon the general policy. Governmental action was necessary to prevent our commerce from dwindling to less than that of a third-rate Power.

Mr. SPRAGUE, of Rhode Island, demanded the yeas and nays on the motion, so that the Senate might settle now whether it would enter upon the policy of subsidizing steam-ship lines.

Mr. COLE, of California, Acting Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, in the absence of Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, insisted that action should be had upon the Appropriation bills. After further discussion, Mr. WILLIAMS, temporarily withdrew his motion, but subsequently renewed it. The first of the Steam-ship Subsidy bills, was that relating to a line in the Gulf of Mexico. A discussion ensued as to the understanding upon which the bill was to be taken up; whether on the specific purpose of allowing the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. KELLOGG) to address the Senate in support of the bill, in accordance with previous notice to that effect, or for decisive action.

Mr. CONKLING, of New-York, while disposed to accommodate his friend, (Mr. KELLOGG,) did not wish his consent to take up the bill construed as an indication that he favored it. He made this statement in consequence of the singular course of newspapers in charging every Senator who introduced a Subsidy bill with favoring the measure. For one, he had not yet seen one of these bills that he could vote for; yet because, by request, he had introduced one of these measures, he had been charged by the Chicago *Tribune* with an attempt to engineer a job through the Senate.

Mr. NYE, of Nevada, was not at all sensitive to newspaper criticism, and would favor the taking up of the measure, not as a question of courtesy, but as an assertion of public policy. He regarded the rebuilding of our commerce as the most important question before Congress; and that the whole subject would be presented by the proposed subsidy legislation.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, thought the main object of the subsidies was to enrich a few interested parties. He suggested as the most effective means of restoring American commerce the purchase of iron steam-ships abroad, duty free. At this point an informal understanding was effected, that Mr. KELLOGG should have leave to address the Senate on the subject at the expiration of the next morning hour.

Without a vote on the pending motion the Senate went into Executive Session and subsequently adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. JONES, of Kentucky, presented a petition of the manufacturers of and dealers in tobacco, snuff and cigars, of Covington, Ky., against the special tax and the tax on sales.

BILLS REPORTED AND PASSED.

Bills were reported from various Committees and passed as follows:

BILLS REPORTED.

By Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, from the Judiciary Committee—A bill for the appointment of an additional Assistant Attorney-General. Passed.

By Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, from the same Committee—A bill relating to the jurisdiction of Courts in certain cases; authorizing the Attorney-General to institute proceedings in the usual form in law and Equity to determine all questions wherein the rights and interests of the United States are concerned. Passed.

Also, a bill to remedy certain defects in the judicial administration of certain Customs Revenue laws, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay judgments recovered against Collectors of Customs for money paid in excess of duties or fees on imported merchandise. Passed.

By Mr. KELLOGG, of Connecticut, from the same Committee—A bill to divide the State of Ohio into three judicial districts. Passed.

By Mr. COOK, from the same Committee—A bill for the relief of purchasers of land sold for direct taxes in insurrectionary States. Passed.

Also a bill providing that where a railroad company is operating in a State, and has its officers there, it shall be deemed a citizen of the State in so far that it shall not be permitted to remove causes brought against it by citizens of that State from the State Courts to the United States Courts. Passed.

By Mr. PETERS, from the Judiciary Committee—A bill giving to criers in United States Courts the same compensation for travel and attendance as jurors are entitled to. Passed.

Also, to allow the discharge of convicts sentenced to imprisonment and fine, when the term of imprisonment has expired, on their making oath before a United States Commissioner that they have no means of satisfying the fine. Passed.

By Mr. MERCUR, of Pennsylvania, from the same Committee—A bill to amend the Bankruptcy act. Passed.

By Mr. KELLOGG, of Connecticut, from the same Committee—A bill to divide the State of Virginia into two judicial districts. Passed.

By Mr. LOUGHRIDGE, of Iowa, from the same Committee—A bill to allow claimants an appeal from the Court of Claims to the Supreme Court, in all cases where the consent of the Court of Claims is given for such appeal. Passed.

Also relinquishing to the State of Michigan the title of the United States to the Fort Gratiot Military Reservation. Passed.

By Mr. ELDRIDGE, of Wisconsin, from the same Committee—Reporting back the Senate bill relating to the records of United States Courts. Passed with an amendment.

By Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, from the same Committee—A bill allowing parties in certain cases to testify, making the laws of each State govern as to the competency of witnesses in all criminal trials in the United States Courts in such State, which was passed.

By Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, from the same Committee—A bill to amend the act of 31st May, 1870, to enforce the rights of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States. The bill went over till to-morrow.

CONSOLIDATION OF NAVY-YARDS.

Mr. LYNCH offered a resolution in reference to the consolidation of the Kittery and Charlestown Navy-Yards, which was referred.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Mr. LOUGHRIDGE, of Iowa, presented the minority report on the memorial of VICTORIA C. WOODHULL for woman suffrage.

Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, asked to have the subject made a special order for the second Wednesday in February.

Mr. KELSEY, of New-York, objected.

Mr. PETERS, of Maine, from the same Committee, made a report on the memorial of WILLIAM MCGARRAHAN, that he is not entitled to the relief asked.

Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, presented the minority report on the same subject.

The reports were ordered to be printed and recommitted.

OATH OF OFFICE BILL.

The House resumed the consideration of the Senate bill, passed on the 22d of April last, prescribing an oath of office to be taken by persons who participated in the late rebellion, but who are not disqualified from holding office by the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. The bill provides that such persons shall take the oath prescribed in the act of the 11th of July, 1868, prescribing an oath of office to be taken by persons from whom legal disabilities shall have been removed. The bill was advocated by Messrs. UPSON and BINGHAM, of Ohio.

Mr. UPSON argued that the people, by adopting the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution, had designated what persons should be disqualified from holding office on account of participation in the rebellion, and that as the law now stands, it discriminated in favor of the greater against the lesser criminals by allowing the disabilities to be removed from those who had added the crime of perjury to that of treason, while it provided no mode in which those whose crimes were less aggravated could be relieved.

Mr. BINGHAM argued that the adoption of the Fourteenth Amendment, in 1866, was a virtual repeal of the Test Oath act of 1862, and that to impose the Test Oath on persons elected or appointed to office, and who were not ineligible under that amendment, was to deprive the people of their right to elect men to office.

Mr. PLATT, of Virginia, said that he would have preferred the entire repeal of the iron-clad oath, but as this bill in effect accomplished the same object he should vote for it, and he hoped that every member who desired to see peace restored to the South, and to see the Republican Party triumphant, would vote for it. He stood in the House, directed by the Republican Party of Virginia to vote for the total repeal of all test oaths and disfranchising clauses. He repelled with indignation the suggestion of his colleague, (Mr. MCKENZIE,) who stated before the Holidays that the Republican Party of Virginia had purposely expressed that principle in ambiguous terms, for that gentleman could never have been elected had he not taken a stand in favor of universal amnesty. The existing system of disfranchisement in the South was a delusion and a snare, and the true policy of Government was to remove all disfranchising clauses and sweep away all test oaths.

Mr. LONG, the colored Representative from Georgia, made his maiden speech in the House in opposition to the bill, claiming that the men whom it would relieve were leaders of the Kuklux Klan. He declared that since the close of the rebellion more than five hundred loyal men had been killed in Georgia and not one of their murderers had been brought to justice. He believed, therefore, that he was doing his duty to his constituents and to his country by voting against the bill.

Mr. MOREY, of Louisiana, said he would vote for the bill, but would much rather vote for the total abolition of the test oath and the removal of all political disabilities. It was not by the maintenance of such measures that outrages in the South were to be prevented but by the presence of an armed force.

Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, argued against the bill and presented a communication which he had received yesterday, addressed to the gentleman who had reported the bill, (Mr. BUTLER.) The communication represented the Union people of Tennessee as being in a helpless and deplorable condition, under the complete control and at the mercy of the enemies of the Government, and invoked the protection of the Government. He expressed his belief that there were more men practically disfranchised in Tennessee, today, than there were at the close of the war, when the Union men got possession of the State Government, the only difference being that then they were disfranchised by law, but now by violence. If there came to be a question whether it was the Union men or the rebels that were to be disfranchised he would say, "Our friends first, and let our enemies be postponed." He condemned that miserable "mamby-pamby" sentimentalism which was doing more to sap the foundations of the Government and overthrow it, than LEE and all his hosts.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, inquired whether the severe treatment meted out to the rebels had not had an effect contrary to that which was intended.

Mr. MAYNARD replied in the negative.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, said he was unwilling that the vote which he should give for the bill should be construed to be a vote in favor of the Kuklux in any State. He asked the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. MAYNARD) whether the retention of the iron-clad oath in the cases from which this bill proposed to lift it would have the least possible effect in suppressing outrages in any of the Southern States. If not, then he begged to know by what process of logic the voting for the bill was to make Congress responsible for not stopping outrages in the South? He would prefer to vote for the total abolition of the test oath, but, as there was no such proposition before the House, he would vote for this bill.

Mr. SHANKS, of Indiana, opposed and argued against the bill, declaring his unwillingness to release any particle of the power which Congress held over the rebels of the South till they showed by their conduct that they were worthy of it.

Mr. PORTER, of Virginia, opposed the bill, and denied the statement of his colleague (Mr. PLATT,) that the Republican Party of Virginia was in favor of universal amnesty. On the contrary, he asserted that ninety-nine out of every hundred of the Republican Party of Virginia were against universal amnesty until they were secured in their own rights, not only in freedom from the hands of violence but till their civil and political rights were respected in the rebel Courts of all the rebel States in the country.

At the conclusion of the ten minutes allowed to Mr. PORTER, Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, moved that he be allowed to continue his remarks.

Mr. COX, of New-York, objected, saying that when he wanted to reply to a personal attack the other day in the matter of San Domingo, the member from Richmond was the only man in the House mean enough to object.

Mr. PORTER retorted that the member from the Sixth District of New-York was the only member of the House mean enough to make that remark.

Mr. COX added, in the midst of much confusion and calls to order, that that man (meaning PORTER) was not the man to attack him. He had no belligerency with that member who was not a fighting man. [Laughter.]

Mr. PORTER—You had better try it; that is all.

Mr. VAN WYCK, of New-York, opposed the bill, and reminded the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. PLATT) that last year, at a Republican meeting at Petersburg, at which he (Mr. VAN WYCK) was present, rebels cheered for LEE and DAVIS.

Mr. PLATT admitted that, but said that the loyal element had cleared out that rebel crowd in about two minutes.

Mr. VAN WYCK remarked, sarcastically, that if the colored men in Petersburg had not had more courage than some of their representatives in the House the rebels would not have been cleared out. [Laughter.]

Mr. PLATT, in the midst of much noise and confusion, the Speaker's gavel hammering the desk rapidly, attempted to make himself heard in reply, but his voice was drowned in the din. He was understood to say, however, that he had proved his courage on the battle-field, which was more than the member from New-York (Mr. VAN WYCK) had done.

Mr. ARNELL, of Tennessee, argued against the bill.

Mr. BECK, of Kentucky, said that nobody need be surprised at the scolding indulged in by the gentleman from Tennessee, (Mr. MAYNARD,) as that gentleman had been scolding all his life. He would read to the House the scolding which that gentleman had given to the Abolitionists of Massachusetts in 1858 in regard to Kansas matters, (reading an extract from the *Globe* of that year.)

Mr. FARNSWORTH, of Illinois, argued in favor of the bill, and remarked that when the two gentlemen from Tennessee, Mr. MAYNARD and Mr. ARNELL, were declaiming against it, he almost fancied that it was the ghost of *Hamlet's* father crying "Swear! Swear!! Swear!!!" [laughter,] as if the test oath were the great panacea for the woes that the South was suffering under. The intelligent white people of the country could not be dammed up by any such means. Sooner or later they should break down the dam. If the Government of Tennessee had passed liberal laws, and allowed the disfranchised people to come back into the fold, and to vote and hold office, they would not have had any of the trouble in that State which they now had. The great trouble in Tennessee had been caused by disfranchisement.

Mr. ARNELL—I deny it.

Mr. FARNSWORTH—It was so to a great extent in Missouri. There were disfranchisement and disqualification there, and you see the result; you see the revolution. There will be a revolution in every State where you attempt this thing. You cannot, in a republican Government, prevent intelligence from having its voice in the affairs of the Government. You cannot do it.

Mr. TILLMAN, of Tennessee, argued in support of the bill, holding that the existence of the test oath was no remedy whatever for troubles in the South.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, closed the debate. He said that he had reported the bill as the mouth-piece of the Committee on Reconstruction, but he could not support it. Every giving way that Congress had so far allowed, had been the death-knell of some black or white friend of the Union. That was the difficulty which he found in the way of this bill. He hoped that the iron-clad oath would never be repealed. It was a patent of nobility for loyalty, referring to the Kuklux outrages.

Mr. JONES, of Kentucky, interrupted and asked Mr. BUTLER, in an angry tone of voice: "What do you mean, Sir, by the Kuklux? Answer me that."

Mr. BUTLER, without noticing the question, went on to say that Congress was relaxing and giving way to the rebels all the time.

Mr. JONES, of Kentucky—When did you ever give way, Sir? I mean in the right direction.

Mr. BUTLER—We gave way when we admitted that gentleman to his seat. [Laughter.]

Mr. JONES—No, Sir; but we gave way when we admitted you to your seat—a rebel to the Constitution and the Union.

The SPEAKER, using the gavel frequently—The gentleman from Kentucky is out of order.

Mr. BUTLER and Mr. JONES both attempted to make themselves heard, and the Speaker decided that they were both out of order.

The debate being closed, Mr. ARNELL moved to lay the bill on the table. Negatived.

The bill was then passed—yeas 118, nays 89, and it now goes to the President for his approval.

The following is the text of the bill:

Be it enacted, &c., That when any person who is not rendered ineligible to office by the provisions of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution shall be elected or appointed to any office of honor or trust under the Government of the United States, and shall not be able, on account of his participation in the late rebellion, to take the oath prescribed in the act of Congress approved the 2d of July, 1862, said person shall, in lieu of said oath, before entering upon the duties of said office, take and subscribe the oath prescribed in an act of Congress entitled "An Act prescribing an oath of office to be taken by persons from whom legal disabilities shall have been removed," approved 11th of July, 1868.

CONFERENCE COMMITTEES.

On motion of Mr. POLAND, of Vermont, the Senate amendments to the House bill prescribing the form of the enacting and resolving clauses of the acts and resolutions of Congress were non-concurred in, and a Committee of Conference asked.

The Speaker appointed Messrs. LOGAN, SCOFIELD, and BUTLER, of Massachusetts, the Conference Committee on the bill to abolish the offices of Admiral and Vice-Admiral.

The House then, at 8¼ o'clock, adjourned.

Election of Gen. Reynolds as United States Senator from Texas—Democratic State Convention.

It is true, as stated in the TIMES on Tuesday, that Gen. JOSEPH J. REYNOLDS has been elected United States Senator from Texas. The election took place on Tuesday, Jan. 24. The first vote for a candidate in the Republican caucus, on the evening previous, resulted as follows: Plumly, 26; Sabin, 17; Hall, 5; Reynolds, 7; Newcomb, 3. Major PLUMLY withdrew, and, after eight or ten unsuccessful ballotings, all united on Gen. REYNOLDS, and he received a unanimous nomination. The vote in the State Senate resulted as follows: Gen. Reynolds, 16; E. B. Pickett, 8; Judge Schurtze, 1; Charles De Morse, 1; Ex-Gov. Throckmorton, 1. The full Senate contains sixteen Republicans and fifteen Democrats. The vote in the House stood: Gen. REYNOLDS, 48; E. B. PICKETT, 22; scattering, 3. Gen. REYNOLDS is elected to succeed Hon. MORGAN C. HAMILTON, in March next. Senator HAMILTON was elected some months ago by the same Legislature for the short and long terms. His opponents now declare that the election for the long term at that time was illegal, and is therefore void. His friends hold the opposite opinion.

The Democrats of Texas were holding a State Convention in Austin last week, in the effort to unite the two factions of the party. It assembled on the 23d ult., and was called to order by the Chairman of the State Executive Committee. About 150 delegates, representing seventy counties, were present. Major NATHANIEL TERRY presided, and called upon the Democrats to take a strong pull together, and hurl from power those vultures who now occupy high places in the State Government. The Convention assembled in obedience to a call signed jointly by the Chairmen of the two Democratic Conventions held last year. It was still in session at the latest mail advices, having organized and appointed committees on platform, &c.

A Sabbath Evening at the Boys' Lodging-House in West Eighteenth-Street.

A peep inside the Boys' Lodging-house, No. 211 West Eighteenth-street, on Sabbath night, presents a gratifying picture of a well-organized establishment of this kind. Calling here at 7½ P. M. you are politely shown upstairs to the reception-room, which on entering you find to be tastefully hung round with pictures, well-lighted up and warm. Standing in one corner is a carefully-selected library, the gift of GEORGE CABOT WARD, Esq. Seated and orderly are between sixty and eighty boys, ranging from six to eighteen years of age, and in most cases orphans. Each boy holds in his hand a hymn-book, and from their appearance they expect to be entertained. Their expectation is soon realized, as THEODORE ROOSEVELT, Esq., accompanied by his nephew and other gentlemen friends, enters the room. Mr. ROOSEVELT, at once gives out a hymn, his kindly voice seeming to inspire every boy with new life. The organ sounds, and all rise to their feet, and join in the singing with a will. A short, earnest prayer is offered; another hymn, and then a portion of the Word of God is read; followed with lively addresses by Mr. ROOSEVELT and others, at the close of which the Lord's Prayer is sung, and the exercises are over, having occupied exactly one hour.

Mr. and Mrs. GOURLEY, the Superintendent and Matron, invite visitors to inspect the dormitory. Two large, well-ventilated rooms are used for this purpose, in which there are 110 beds, all scrupulously clean. Altogether, the visitor is struck with the admirable arrangements, which reflect great credit on the Children's Aid Society, who, for over eighteen years, have been laboring for the present and future good of the homeless and friendless boys and girls of this great City. A look at the register shows the name, nativity, age, parentage, together with the ability and occupation, of every boy admitted to the institution; also, the nightly attendance, which is over 100, with the number of meals supplied each day.

PERSONAL, POLITICAL, AND GENERAL.

A fatal horse disease prevails in Anne Arundel County, Md.

One of Chicago's clergymen owns and drives one of the fastest horses in the city.

The Louisiana Senate passed a bill removing political disabilities on the 26th of January.

A Chinaman, in Sacramento, has been fined $30 for killing a dog, and in default is to go to jail for sixty days.

One of the Quebec papers suggests that a short term of incarceration might benefit "annexationist conspirators."

Commissioners recently appointed will begin taking the census of the Dominion of Canada on the 3d day of April.

Leavenworth, Kan., has gone wild over the election of one of its citizens as United States Senator. It is as happy as Berlin.

There are but four savings banks in Philadelphia, and there is a lamentable lack of these useful institutions throughout Pennsylvania.

The Labor Reformers and Woman Suffrage advocates, in Massachusetts, threaten an alliance, offensive and defensive, for political purposes.

The Trenton *Gazette* says that the assertion that the railroads of New-Jersey are bound by law to carry members of the Legislature free is absurd, but it is true.

The Oregon assessors return the taxable values of that State at only $29,828,000, which is declared to be not more than one-third what its aggregate wealth really is.

A New-Hampshire man, who was arrested for selling liquor, has revenged himself upon the man who complained against him by cutting off the tail of his horse.

Citizens of Rockingham County, N. H., are indignant because two men were kept handcuffed in the Court-room while their trial on the charge of murder was going on.

It is now denied that Mr. CHAUNCEY ROSE, of Terre Haute, has given $100,000, or any sum, for a Presbyterian Female College in Indiana, or anywhere else. More's the pity.

Age and experience are appreciated in Vermont. Mr. NATHANIEL FULLERTON, who is ninety-six years old, has been President of the Bellows Falls Bank for fifty years, and has just been re-elected.

An Illinois liquor-seller keeps a temperance-pledge behind his bar, and does all in his power to induce his customers to sign it, even to the extent of giving them bad whisky when they insist upon having their drinks.

A county auditor in New-Hampshire has had presented to him for allowance in a law-suit a bill, which reads: "To doing your chores, such as drawin water, chopin wood and feedin cattle the weeks while you lay drunk, $21."

One of the Boston papers rashly expressed the opinion, the other day, that it is more benevolent to give $2,000 than it is to give $1,000. It did, however, suggest some restrictions as to the manner in which it should be given.

The Governor of Connecticut is paid a salary of $2,000 per year, and the Secretary of the State Board of Education $3,000 and his traveling expenses; the Lieutenant-Governor is paid $500 for presiding over the Senate, and the Clerk of the same body, $1,200.

There are more than 200 plants in one of the school-houses in Springfield, Mass. Scarcely a window in the building but has its row of plants; pictures adorn the walls, and all the appliances for making the rooms pleasant and a sojourn in them profitable, abound.

A San Francisco boy, who had some nice fun for a little while with his playmates stirring up some phosphorous which had been spilled on a wharf, stopped abruptly when his clothes took fire and enveloped him in flames. He was put out.

The Woman's Branch of the Philadelphia Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has taken the English sparrows under its especial protection during these stormy days, and the welcome immigrants are fed regularly by its agents.

The steamer *Kensington*, which was sunk by collision off Hatteras, was owned by E. NICKERSON & Co. and others, of Boston, and was valued at about $30,000. She was insured, but not up to her full value. She had about 1,400 bales of cotton on board.

A delegation of South Carolina white men who called on Gen. BUTLER, on Saturday, found it impossible to convince him that the whites needed protection in a county where eleven negroes were murdered in one day just after the late election and no white man injured.

Suit has been brought on a note for $3,180 in Portsmouth, N. H., and the defendant pleads that the note was given in part payment for a brewery, and that as a portion of the property purchased consisted of ale, the sale of which is declared illegal by the laws of the State, the note is void.

One of the Committees of the Illinois House of Representatives requested to be discharged on Saturday, because the State furnished them no stationery to do their work with. And other members assert that they will not do any work until they can have all the stationery they want free of cost.

Here is a suggestive little statement to lovers of statistics which comes from Toronto. The jail report for last year said that eight medical students had been imprisoned. Investigation showed that two persons, who never had attended the medical schools, but called themselves medical students, had been committed, one of them seven times and the other once.

Gen. W. G. HARDING, of Tennessee, has published a long letter to show what are, in his view, the terrible evils resulting from immigration to the present occupants of this country. He talks in this way: Population increases competition, competition reduces wages, reduction of wages generates want, want leads to degradation and crime.

The Indianapolis *Journal* says that on Friday last, during the call of the docket in the Morgan County Common Pleas Court, at Martinsville, Ind., Mr. MCNUTT, the attorney for DANIEL E. MCFARLAND, stated that he had recently received information that his client was at the present time an inmate of an insane asylum in New-York, and asked leave to withdraw the motion for a new trial in the case of MCFARLAND *vs.* MCFARLAND. This was granted, and thus ends the history of this case, so far as the Courts of Indiana are concerned.

The Green Bay (Wis.) *Gazette* reports a bigamy case recently tried there. The evidence, so far as we can trace it out, shows that one DANIEL FITZGERALD married Miss MARGARET WOODMAN in Kansas, and subsequently Mrs. THERESA WILSON, a widow, in Green Bay. Miss WOODMAN had previously married an Indian in Kansas, who had previously married an Indian lady, and she, learning the fact and that the Indian woman was still alive, married FITZGERALD. Soon after FITZGERALD married Mrs. WILSON, and she learning that he had another wife still living, married another man named BRITTON.

Letters received in Baltimore from Col. JEROME PATTERSON BONAPARTE, eldest son of the late JEROME BONAPARTE, of that city, said that on the 10th of December he was at Cumberrie, about five miles from Paris, on the railroad to Versailles. The Baltimore *American* says a letter was received there last week representing that a Major PATTERSON, of Baltimore, connected with the BONAPARTE family, was a prisoner of war at Brunswick, Germany. But if the advices received by Col. BONAPARTE's friends are correct, the prisoner at Brunswick is an impostor.

In an address at the Horticultural Hall in Boston, on Sunday afternoon, on, "The Religion of the Heart," Col. T. W. HIGGINSON said: "While BUCKLE was elaborating a theory of civilization, which took in the intellect only, and held that it made no difference what men were, only what they knew—this nation was drifting into a war, in which the one thing that gave the nation confidence, more than armies, more than money, was the good, true heart of President LINCOLN. I suppose there is scarcely a church in the land which, had he told his honest views, would have taken him in. His intellect never would have made him great among the philosophers; but his sympathies were so clear it was as if we had inaugurated a little child. Love is the strongest, as we found through him."

President WOOLSEY spoke of the situation of France at the recitation of the Senior Class of Yale on Monday morning, remarking that it was evident that the capitulation of Paris had been hastened by internal strife. There was, he said, a faction in France called Red Republicans, who were Atheists and Communists. Actuated by party spirit and not by patriotism, they did not contend for any principle, their great aim being to get the upper hand and force their political creeds down the throats of their countrymen. He feared it might be uncharitable to express such an opinion, but it was his belief that GAMBETTA had been contending for a party and not for France. He could not think that any man would have resisted so long, with certain failure and disaster staring him in the face, from pure and patriotic motives.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

The Erie Ring.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It has been very gratifying to me, and as far as I can learn, to the general public, to notice the frequent and vigorous exposure in your journal of the intolerable rascalities of the Erie Ring. I constantly hear the NEW-YORK TIMES applauded for its earnest discussion and its severe reprehension of the iniquities of this corporation. It is becoming daily more evident that on this topic we cannot well have too much discussion. It is a healthy process, and the final result is, in this instance at least, by no means doubtful. Great public abuses are seldom got rid of without persistent agitation; and the more foul the air that is generated by a decaying and pestilent concern, the more imperatively is ventilation required.

There is therefore no reason to regret the controversy that has grown out of Mr. FIELD's connection with that scandal of the age,—the Erie Corporation. The public will scarcely be reconciled to the knaveries of FISK & GOULD by the mere fact that a lawyer of wealth and position has seen fit to enlist himself in their cause. No man, however respectable his antecedents, can lend his influence to the crafty schemes of financial mountebanks without seriously damaging his reputation. It is well and widely understood that the vast wealth wielded by Mr. FISK belongs, of right, not to him, but to the countless victims of his cupidity; and that the endless and costly litigation in which he is continually involved is simply the result of his peculiar mode of acquiring wealth, and of the struggle necessary to hold on to it. Now, Sir, how is it possible for a man of Mr. FIELD's discernment not to perceive that such peculiar litigation, growing out of a vast system of wrong, and aiming, as it does, to perpetuate that system, can bring nothing but discredit and public odium upon every man voluntarily connected with it? Why, Sir, the more we look into the history of the Erie Road under its present management, the more we are impressed with the real character and extent of the wrong doing of which its history mainly consists. It has long been evident that the reckless spirits most conspicuous in its direction are bent on injuring stockholders and the public. By their utter disregard of the convenience, comfort, and safety of the traveling public; by their riotous collisions with other corporations; by defiantly snatching from the stockholders of the road their rightful control of its affairs; by their financial legerdemain in transferring millions from the pockets of shareholders to their own; by the daring scale of their bribery in buying up law-givers and Judges; by these and other devices the leaders of this "Ring" have succeeded in placing themselves before the world in colors so black that nothing is now needed to insure their downfall but time and the vigorous blows of the public Press.

Believe me, Sir, the people are watching this controversy with eager interest, and everywhere rejoice to witness the steady and telling assaults of your journal. Every shot that goes to shatter the defenses of these dangerous enemies of the community is hailed with joy by their numerous victims and by the public at large. Every explosive shell thrown into that den of robbers from the artillery of the TIMES, calls forth universal exultation, and hastens the time when FISK, with his confederate swindlers, will be extinguished by the public sentiment they have long defied. CONRAD WILSON,

Springvale, Rockland County, N. Y.

MONDAY, Jan. 30, 1871.

"An Old Bachelor" Answered.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your correspondent in today's TIMES, "An Old Bachelor," furnishes, unwittingly, a striking commentary on the growing demoralization of the age. "Young men, nowadays, can't marry unless their prospective wives can help them to live," is what he says, in substance. When I married, some twenty-five years ago, I did not inquire into the pecuniary ability of my wife, but waited until I could take care of her myself, and then married. I should have thought myself disgraced if I had to depend on her or her family for maintenance. I was obliged to economize, it is true, but what of that? A true man will always carry out his plans and assert his manhood, and as the family is the most important institution on earth, all true men will do their part toward sustaining it. It is only your effeminate drivellers who want their wives' money to help them on in life, men whom luxury has emasculated, and who look upon self-denial as the greatest of evils. I intend that my daughters shall never marry till those who ask them shall be able to take care of their own families, and my sons till they can do the same thing.

Such a condition is the best guarantee I can have of the future success and happiness of my children. PATER FAMILIAS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Jan. 31, 1871.

Public Education.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have been much interested in a letter on the above subject, signed "Phrophel." I would wish that the writer, who is evidently acquainted with educational topics, would take up the question again and enter more fully into the subject. This is a question of such vast and vital importance that public attention needs to be enlightened and stimulated. In your good work against City corruption you will not fail, as well, to direct attention to our public schools. VIGILANTUS.

Gov. Hoffman on Electoral Purity.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: It seems to puzzle correspondents and some editors to divine Gov. HOFFMAN's reasons for his last Message upon the purity of the suffrage. But any very casual observers of the past, and with an ordinary vision for the future, can see and understand well this buncombe Message.

The fact must be apparent to all that the Governor is frightened at the very means that gave him certainly his first, and very likely his last, election. No man is better informed upon this subject than the Governor himself. Now, he is well aware also that the whole country is well posted upon this matter, thanks to the TIMES. Furthermore, he is aware that the whole nation has become alarmed at the terrible corruptions of the Tammany Ring, that has him in training for the White House at Washington. The Governor has the shrewdness to see his chances are slim for a nomination, and more slim still for an election, unless he can convince the public that he condemns *in toto* the infamous acts of that Ring. The greatest obstacle to the restoration of the Democratic Party to power now is that fearfully corrupt power of the Ring behind that party, that is after the control of the National Treasury. Hence this pretended virtuous spasm at this time upon the purity of the ballot.

Like one who has received stolen plunder, until gorged with it, he is now desirous, apparently, and only apparently, as the action of his trainers will very likely show, for some reform by which his wrongly-gotten gain may be continued and secured to him. "When the devil was sick, the devil a monk would be; but when the devil got well, a devil of a monk was he." Thus the people of the country will find it to be with this mock virtue of his if once he and his backers are admitted to the control of national affairs. The rapacious maw of Tammany must have new fields and a wider range to satisfy its undying greed. But the farce must be kept up that its tool is pure, good and virtuous. TRUTH.

BUFFALO, Monday, Jan. 30, 1871.

THE BUSSING WILL CASE.

A Family Dispute Over a Quarter of a Million of Dollars—Interesting Testimony.

A great deal of interest is excited in Westchester County by a will case now before the Surrogate. It appears that JOHN BUSSING was many years ago an industrious and prosperous farmer at William's Bridge, in the town of Yonkers, Westchester County, and accumulated property which is now worth $250,000. In 1847 he was seized with a fit of despondency, because one of his cows had broken through a fence and been killed by a train on the Harlem railroad, and he took to his bed, and, though apparently suffering from no bodily disease, remained almost as helpless as an invalid from that time until his death, which occurred recently. A few years after his mishap he made a will in favor of his son JOHN, and to the exclusion of his two daughters, Mrs. MARY JANE RYER and Mrs. SUSAN A. TIER. The daughters now contest the will before Hon. OWEN T. COFFIN, the Surrogate of Westchester County. The family is one of the oldest and best known in the county, and upon that account, as well as from the singular circumstances, the case excites unusual interest. It is alleged that the son, JOHN BUSSING, Jr., who assumed and retained charge of the farm from the time that his father met with the imaginary disaster, employed threats of violence to induce the weak-minded old man to sign a will devising the bulk of his property to himself, (the son;) that he also forced his father to sign a deed making over to him 100 acres of land, which he sold for $100,000, and appropriated to his own use the whole of that amount except $10,000, which he gave to his mother for her dower interest; that in the meantime he left the deed which was given to him unrecorded. The remaining property of the deceased consisted of forty acres of land, valued at $80,000, and personal property amounting to $35,000, which, by the terms of the will, was to be equally divided between the three heirs. In the examination before the Surrogate, JOHN BUSSING, Jr., executor and proponent, appeared in person, with his counsel, Judge ROBERTSON; and the contestants, Mrs. RYER and Mrs. TIER, also appeared in person, with their counsel, E. W. VAN PELT. Three witnesses were examined on Tuesday, and yesterday the examination was resumed as follows:

SUSAN DURYEA, examined by Mr. VAN PELT—I am the daughter of Mrs. RYER, and granddaughter of JOHN BUSSING, Sr., deceased; I resided with the deceased about twenty years; I was only three to four years old when I went to live there, and I remained there until three or four years ago; during my residence in the family I had good opportunities for knowing how things were going on in the house; when I first went there grandfather was keeping his bed; about three or four years ago JOHN (the son) wanted his father to make a deed of the place to him; I don't think anybody was present except grandfather, JOHN, grandmother, my sister and myself, on one occasion, when my sister ABBY was present, JOHN was asking his father for a deed; he said he wanted a deed; he wanted to be safe; my grandfather replied that he thought it would do very well as it was; JOHN then said that he thought he ought to have the deed; he spoke quite loud, as he generally does; he was talking very loud and swearing; he struck the wall; I was in the adjoining room at the time he struck the wall and the bureau with his fist; I had left the room because he was in such a rage; grandmother was saying something about the will and the deed, and that grandfather should keep the property in his own hands; she thought that JOHN ought to be satisfied with the will as it was; I left the room where JOHN was, because I was frightened; he was in the habit of talking very loud; he did not wish his mother to have control of the personal property; the quarreling and wrangling was all about the property; the nature of the quarrel at that time was about the deed, which JOHN wanted; Mr. PURDY brought the deed there for grandfather to sign, and he refused to sign it; JOHN said it looked bad against him, and he was harsh toward his mother; JOHN appeared to have a controlling influence over his father; I have known grandfather to refuse to grant JOHN's request, but JOHN generally kept harrassing his father until he decided to let him have what he wanted; I think that grandfather was able to get up and go about, the same as some aged persons do; I have seen him get up and go around the yard; he generally had his meals taken to his room; he used to get up to shave and attend to the calls of nature; I thought that he might have got up and gone round as well as others if he had been disposed to do so, until near the close of his life; Dr. GATES attended him for a week or two for a bilious fever; he used to take medicine of his own preparation; I have heard grandmother say to him that he ought to get up; JOHN said that if it had not been for an accident on the Harlem Railroad his father would not be in bed; grandfather expected to have a suit commenced against him.

Cross-examined by Judge ROBERTSON—What I have said embraces more than one interview; I remember JOHN saying something about wanting a deed, when grandmother said the will was well enough as it was; JOHN then got angry, and struck the wall of the room adjoining grandfather's room, the door of which was open at the time; I had not been out of the room more than five or ten minutes when JOHN struck the wall and bureau; the next I remember about the deed was when Mr. PURDY brought it there; Mr. PURDY said to grandfather, "I have got a deed for you to sign;" grandfather refused to sign the deed at that time; one day grandfather said he could not do as he had a mind to do with his own; one time JOHN wanted a new wagon-house, and his father told him he thought the old one would answer as it was; at another time JOHN wanted some improvements made to the stable, and grandfather said that the stable would do as it was; I know that both wagon-house and stable were built, but I don't know who paid for them; JOHN would have to talk a good while before he could get things done just as he wanted them; just before JOHN got the deed there was some talk of selling the place to Dr. PETERS, and JOHN was then opposed to it; grandfather was opposed to making a deed; he said he had made a will and did not want to do anything more about it; my grandfather, after sitting up awhile, would complain that his back ached, and then say "I think I will go back to bed;" it was easier for him to lie than sit up.

Direct examination resumed—I heard grandfather say at different times, that if it had not been for JOHN no will would have been made; he was talking to my mother at the time; there were two holes made in the wall outside of the room occupied by grandfather; one was very near the door of grandfather's room, and the other four to five feet away from it; the holes were not made before the time I have referred to; one of them was over the bureau; one hole was made through the plaster; I stopped them up myself with lime and sand; I have heard my grandfather sing while lying in bed, and then cover up his head.

Cross-examination resumed—When grandfather stated that if it had not been for JOHN the will would not have been made, my mother was present at one time and my grandmother was there at another; I saw the second hole in the wall directly after it was made; both holes were made the same day.

ABBEY RYER examined by Mr. VAN PELT—I am a daughter of Mrs. RYER; I am sixteen years old; I remember being at grandfather's house one day, when I heard a great deal of quarreling; Uncle JOHN was quarreling with grandmother about the deed; Uncle JOHN wanted the deed, and his mother did not want him to have it; Uncle JOHN wanted his father to sign it, and his father did not want to do so; grandmother sat by the side of the partition wall, and JOHN struck the wall just above her head; perhaps six inches above; he made a hole in the wall with his fist; I can't tell the exact words he used to grandmother, but he swore, and said Jesus Christ and God d—n to his father and mother because they were not willing to give him the deed he wanted; I saw him knock very hard on the bureau; grandfather then said, "For God's sake do not kill mother, and I will give you the deed;" as soon as Uncle JOHN began to strike the bureau he said he wanted the deed; I heard grandfather say that he did not want to give Uncle JOHN the deed; I do not remember what grandmother said; I remained in the room until the noise was over; I did not see any deed; I was twelve to thirteen years old at the time; this occurred one Sunday morning.

Mrs. MARY JANE RYER examined by Mr. VAN PELT—I am a daughter of JOHN BUSSING, Sr., deceased, and sister of JOHN BUSSING, Jr.; I have lived in West Chester since last April; I have lived away from home twenty-six years, since I was married; during that time I have been in the habit of visiting my father's family almost weekly; my father took to his bed about twenty-five years ago; up to the time he took to his bed he worked on the farm and attended to all the work himself; he either did it himself or saw it was done by others; after he took to his bed he became very gloomy and melancholy; he got the idea that there was no water in the well, that everything was going to destruction; at that time there was plenty of water; he was afraid of coming to want; he had some money but he would not let it be invested; he was afraid he might need it; if anything was proposed to be done he would say that it could not be done; he had no physical ailment; he was quite well at heart and generally had a very good appetite; I used to remonstrate with him against lying in bed so; I requested him to get up and walk about; I never heard him complain of his back, or spinal affection; I have heard him sing while in bed, sometimes hymns, sometimes songs; he never sang in bed before he took to it; I have seen him cover his head up in bed, but I can give no reason for it; he would usually uncover his head when spoken to; he would sometimes ask whether things about the house had been attended to or not, but he did not seem to have much to say; I saw that he could move about with the same ease and comfort he had done before; his conduct to me was very affectionate and good, also toward my sister, Mrs. TIER; one day when Mrs. TIER was present and talking to him about his will, he said that he could not do with his own as he liked, and cried; we were talking to him about JOHN having so much; he said so little, when he made the reply about being able to do as he liked with his own; he did not say who would not let him do as he liked; he cried and said that he wished he was dead; I heard JOHN threaten to leave father a great while ago; JOHN got mad once, and went away for a week or so; my father did not talk much, JOHN would do all the talking; it was all about the property; in speaking of the will one day, JOHN said it was his will; I think my mother was present at the time; I complained of the will as doing me great injustice, when my father remarked that if it had not been for JOHN there never would have been any will; JOHN said he had it made, it was his will; my sister was there shortly after the will was made; she cried, and my father cried and said he could not do as he liked with his own; I know of cases of insanity in the family, one was Mrs. BERRIAN, mother of NATHANIEL BERRIAN; she was out of her mind; she was always scolding; she would be in bed for weeks together; I have heard of her being in liquor; then, there was ISAAC BERRIAN, a nephew of NATHANIEL BERRIAN, he was kind of crazy; he would talk and act very foolishly; I have heard my brother JOHN use very violent and profane language in my father's presence; he was very powerful [illegible] and would strike his fist [illegible] bureau or [illegible] when things did not go to suit him [illegible] father would consent to anything [illegible] one day when JOHN returned from [illegible]HAM's he said that Judge SCRUGHAM [illegible] that father ought to make his will; my [illegible] made no reply.

University Law Lectures.

WILLIAM ALLEN BUTLER, Esq., will deliver the third lecture in the course at the University Chapel, to-morrow evening, at 8 o'clock. Seats are reserved for ladies. His topic will be the one which this week is attracting unusual public attention, "The Relation of Lawyer and Client."

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 1.—The following is the Court of Appeals Day Calendar for Feb. 2: Nos. 56, 75, 76, 77, 78, 80, 79, 82.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—IN ADMIRALTY.

Held by Blatchford, J.

Nos.	Nos.
148—H. Winsor et al. vs. Steamer Rebecca Clyde.	144—G. E. Holyoke et al. vs. Schooner Ocean Belle.
74—H. Storms vs. Sloop Niantic.	145—F. Hebert vs. Propeller Galatia.
107—Union Ferry Company vs. Propeller Oriole.	157—J. H. Crandon vs. Steam-tug Rattler.
	163—J. S. Hall vs. Steamboat Seawanhaka.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Ingraham, P. J., and Barnard and Cardozo, JJ.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
228—Merriam vs. Kellogg.	326—Third-avenue Savings Bk. vs. Wheeler.
292—Wood vs. Cambreleng.	327—Grossenbach vs. [illegible]del.
298—Sutton vs. Diggles.	329—Stratton vs. Smith.
312—Vose vs. Reed.	330—Fried vs. Royal Ins. Co. of Liverpool.
315—Low vs. Wood & Mann Steam Engine Co.	331—Gardner vs. C[illegible]shaw.
317—Pike vs. Porter.	332—Jones vs. Schreyer.
318—Knapp vs. Blodgett.	333—Pursell vs. Sinclair.
319—Simonton vs. Empire S. Machine Co.	334—Cambreleng vs. K[illegible]
320—Kelly vs. Babcock.	337—Rapelye vs. Strau[illegible]
321—Thompson vs. Thayer.	338—Third-avenue Savings Bk. vs. Wheeler.
322—Weld vs. O'Brien.	339—Wood vs. Belden.
323—Shanahan vs. Bowen, &c.	340—De Leyer vs. Pike.
325—Paine vs. Levy.	

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Nos.	Nos.
64—Appleby vs. Appleby.	156—Thurber vs. Bl[illegible]
73—McGreary vs. Long Island Bank.	170—French vs. Carson.
124—Carter vs. Estate of W. Kain.	177—Bohnhurst vs. [illegible]feet.
141—Justh vs. Justh.	208—Guardian Fire & Marine Ins. Co. vs. Hamlin.
148—Badger vs. Lee.	

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Curtis, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
4975—Crisselar vs. New.	4994—Wehle vs. Stahl.
4980—Moses vs. Simons.	4996—Backmann vs. G[illegible]
4981—Harris vs. Bernheimer.	4997—Leopold vs. Lang[illegible]
4984—Wallace vs. Sherman.	5000—Davis vs. Nolen.
4985—Dahlgren vs. Frederickar.	5001—Ridley vs. Dunn[illegible]
4987—McIlwen vs. Palmer.	5002—Hering vs. Bondy.
4993—Rosenblat vs. Hernstein.	5003—Moes Asphaltic Co. vs. Howe.
	5004—Groencke vs. S[illegible]mon.

Part II.—Held by Gross, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
5405—Shaw vs. Somers.	4975—Wilcox Silver-plate Co. vs. Reed.
4700—Patterson vs. Kocka.	4976—Beck vs. Ed[illegible]man.
4835—Netter vs. Wols.	4977—Bruesaler vs. [illegible]sinetr.
4705—Fitzsimmons vs. Fettretch.	4978—Agnew vs. Atkinson.
4714—Martin vs. Schiffer.	4979—Judd vs. Beenan.
4932—American and French B. Stone Co. vs. Shearman.	

Part III.—Held by Joachimsen, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
4778—Bridge vs. Isdell.	5474—Hogens vs. Vo[illegible]mann.
4880—Schafenberg vs. Bazant.	4998—Arnold vs. Ladd.
	4999—Arnold vs. Ladd.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—FEB 1.

By Judge Sutherland.

The Home Life Insurance Company vs. Empire Fire Extinguishing Company; motion denied without costs.

The People in re. William Kelly vs. The Young Men's Father Matthew U. B. T. A. B. Society, &c.; order granted.

John McBrair vs. Margaret H. Hansen et al.; reference ordered to take proof, &c.

Robert Irwin vs. Maria Jackson et al.; memoranda for counsel.

C. Boyce, &c., vs. Henry Boyce et al.; order granted.

H. Fulling vs. Catharine Gartz et al.; judgment ordered.

Sherwood et al. vs. John Pickford, Jr.; motion denied.

James M. O'Donnell vs. Matthew Kehoe et al.; motion granted, &c.

Third-avenue Savings Bank vs. L. Porter et al.; memoranda for counsel.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

DECISION BY A DIVIDED COURT.

No. 60.—*The United States vs. Joseph W. Price.*—Appeal from the Court of Claims.—The claim in this case was for transportation pay from the place of the discharge of Price, a Lieutenant of volunteers, to the place of his enrollment, he having been discharged at his own request upon a Surgeon's certificate. The Government resisted the claim, insisting: First, that officers discharged at their own request are excluded from the benefits of the allowance, and, second, that the travel pay is payable only to officers of the regular army, and is not, in any case, due to volunteers. The Court of Claims ruled that a proper construction of the later acts on the subject would give to volunteers the pay and allowances claimed in this case, to wit: one day's pay and allowance for each twenty miles of travel from the place of discharge to the place of enrollment. The judgment in the case was for $234, and as this Court is divided in opinion in this case, the judgment of the Court of Claims is affirmed, and remains the law on the subject. The drain upon the Treasury will be immense, as the Attorney-General conceded in the argument that it applies as well to private soldiers as to officers, if it applies to either, and that many millions would be required to meet the claims.

No. 71.—*Dewney vs. Nutt.*—Appeal from the Court of Appeals of Virginia.—This was an action to recover certain lands in Alexandria County, Virginia, which had been sold for direct taxes during the war. The decree below was for the claimant, and it is affirmed by this Court, by a division in opinion on the questions presented by the appeal.

CASES SUBMITTED WITHOUT ORAL ARGUMENT.

No. 84.—*The United States vs. The Heirs of John Lynd.*—Appeal from the District Court for Louisiana.—This is a proceeding under the act of June, 1860, to establish the appellee's title to certain land, under a grant from the Spanish authorities in that part of Louisiana between the Mississippi and Perdido Rivers, and which was claimed and held by Spain as a portion of her Province of West Florida after the cession of Louisiana to the United States in 1803. The principal question of law presented by the records is, whether the act of 1804, which declared grants from the Spanish authorities made after the treaty of San Ildefonso void, was repealed by the act of 1860, and the Attorney-General submitted that repeals by implication are not favored, and that Courts are reluctant to assume such an intention on the part of the Legislature, unless the later statute is so repugnant to the former that it cannot have effect without the repeal of the former. No reference is made in the act of 1860 to the act of 1804, and the provisions of that act must therefore remain, unless repealed by the conditions stated. The case was submitted on the printed briefs.

L. Janin for the heirs; Attorney-General Akerman and Assistant Attorney-General Hill for the Government.

No. 249.—*Caleb P. Marsh vs. The Board of Supervisors of Fulton County, Illinois.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the Southern District of Illinois.—This was another of those Western actions brought on municipal bonds. The bonds in this case were issued by Fulton County, payable to the Central Division of the Mississippi and Wabash Railroad Company or bearer, the coupons being payable to the holder. The defense was that there was no vote in favor of the Company to which the bonds were issued, and hence there was no power in the Board of Supervisors to issue them; and as they were issued by the Clerk there was certainly no authority for the act. Many irregularities in the issue of the bonds are alleged. The judgment below was for the defendants here, and against the validity of the bonds, and the holder brings the case here, where it was now submitted on printed briefs.

O. H. Browning and O. C. Skinner for plaintiff in error, S. C. Judd for defendants.

No. 215.—*Geo. B. Stovall vs. F. A. Banks, et al.*—Error to the District Court of Georgia.—"The is an action of covenant on administrators' bond. The estate in question was the property of Alfred Eubank, a citizen of Georgia, who died in 1868. Alfred Eubank, was the son of Thomas Eubank, who, after the death of his wife, married Elisabeth Wilson, and from that union sprang the plaintiff. Alfred Eubank died intestate and without issue, and the plaintiff's claim, as his legitimate brothers and sisters of the half blood, and as such, to be distributees of the estate. Their claim is resisted on the ground that they are illegitimate, by the laws of North Carolina, where the marriage of their parents took place, and it is urged that the legitimacy is determined by the law of the State where the marriage was solemnized.

Submitted on the printed briefs. John D. Pope, for plaintiffs in error; D. A. Walker, for defendant Reed.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—FEB. 1.

Before Judge Blatchford.

DECISION BY JUDGE BLATCHFORD—IMPORTANT QUESTION REGARDING A MARINE INSURANCE POLICY—LIABILITY OF MARINE INSURANCE COMPANIES UNDER CERTAIN CIRCUMSTANCES—A SINGULAR STATE OF FACTS.

***Benjamin F. Folsom* vs. *The Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company*.**—BLATCHFORD, J.—This is an action, tried before the Court without a jury, to recover the sum of $3,000 on a policy of marine insurance. The policy was issued to the plaintiff March 1, 1869, on the schooner *B. F. Folsom*, for the sum of $3,000, from Jan. 1, 1869, to Jan. 1, 1870. The policy valued the vessel at $35,000. It did not state who the master of the vessel was or what voyage she was upon. The rate of premium was expressed to be twelve per cent. net. The policy contained this written clause: "Privileged to cancel at the expiration of six months; pro rata premium to be returned for time not used, no loss being claimed." The words "lost or not lost" were not contained in the policy. The vessel had sailed from Boston for Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, on the 6th of January, 1869, with JOHN ORLANDO as her master. She was a three-masted schooner. She was disabled at sea on the 18th of January, losing two of her masts, and her entire hull, except a part of her bow going under water. Her crew remained on her for twenty days and nights, the vessel being kept from sinking by the buoyancy of some lumber which formed part of her cargo. Her crew were taken off from her by a Bremen vessel bound to Bremen, and were landed at Bremerhaven on the 18th of February. The schooner was totally lost through the perils of the sea. On the 26th of February John Orlando, the Master of the schooner, wrote and mailed at Bremerhaven a letter to the plaintiff, who was one of the owners of the schooner, at Philadelphia, announcing the loss of the schooner. This letter reached the plaintiff in due course of mail after March 9, bearing when it reached him a Bremerhaven postmark of Feb. 20, and a New-York postmark of March 9. The Master wrote a second letter from Bremerhaven to the plaintiff at Philadelphia on the 26th of February, giving fuller particulars of the loss. This letter reached the plaintiff in due course of mail after March 14, bearing when it reached him a Bremerhaven postmark of Feb. 27, a New-York postmark of March 14, and a Philadelphia postmark of March 14. The Master had no money with which to prepay for his passage to the United States, or for a telegraphic dispatch to his owners, and was a stranger in Bremerhaven. His owners had no friends or credit there. Pre-payment of a telegraphic dispatch to the United States was required. The Master obtained a passage from Bremerhaven to the United States on an American steamer by giving an order on the plaintiff for the passage money. He noted his protest against the loss of the schooner before the United States Consular Agent at Bremerhaven on the 18th of February, informed that officer of the loss of the vessel and of the arrival of the crew, and applied to him for assistance. He and his crew were furnished with a boarding-place by the Consular Agent. He did not communicate with the plaintiff or with any of the owners of the schooner by telegraph. On the 22d of February there was published in the daily public newspapers in the City of New-York and in the City of Philadelphia, the defendants being located in New-York and the plaintiff residing in Philadelphia, a telegraphic dispatch in these words: "Liverpool, Feb. 21.—*Orlando*, from Baltimore for Buenos Ayres, lost at sea; crew saved and landed at Bremerhaven." This dispatch, as so published in Philadelphia, was seen by the plaintiff before he applied to the defendants to effect the insurance in question. The dispatch, as published in New-York, was cut out from one of the newspapers by a clerk in the employ of the defendants at their office in New-York, and pasted, on the 22d of February, in a scrap-book with seventeen other items of marine disasters, which were pasted therein on the same day, such scrap-book being regularly kept by such clerk as a record of disasters. Over the dispatch in question in the book, was written in large letters the word "Orlando." The plaintiff made application in person to the defendants to effect the insurance in question, and did not call their attention to the dispatch or to its publication. At the time he so made application he knew that John Orlando had sailed in the schooner as her master, and also from what port and on what voyage she had sailed. In the shipping register used by the defendants at the time of issuing the policy, the existence of a bark called the *Orlando*, a whaler, was noted, but no schooner *Orlando* was noted. Such bark had, in fact, been owned within two or three years before the date of the policy by a person who was the partner of the plaintiff, but the plaintiff did not, at the time the policy was issued, know in what trade such bark was. Such shipping register contained the name of the schooner *B. F. Folsom* and her rating, and the name of J. Orlando as her Master. The proper proofs of loss were duly furnished, and if the plaintiff is entitled to recover his proper claim is $3,000, with interest from May 7, 1869. The defendants contend that as the vessel was lost when the contract was made, March 1, and the words "lost or not lost" are not found in the policy, the insurance never took effect, and the plaintiff cannot recover. This view would be sound if the vessel had been lost before Jan. 1, 1869. But by the policy the risk expressly taken is from Jan. 1, 1869, to Jan. 1, 1870. It is a risk for the whole of that period. It covers a loss during any part of that time. The premium paid was for the whole time. If the vessel was safe and in being on the 1st of January, 1869, the defendants guaranteed her safety from that time. The inception of the contract in this case was not the 1st of March, 1869, but the 1st of January, 1869. As the vessel was safe on the 1st of January, 1869, she was within the terms of the contract, so that the defendants took the risk upon her. If this were not so the defendants would be enjoying the premium for the two months, from Jan. 1 to March 1, and yet be running no risk for that time. (1 Phillips on Insurance, sec. 925; 1 Arnould on Insurance, sec. 20; Hammond *vs.* Allen, 2 Sumner, 387, 396 to 398.) In the present case it is not shown that either party knew of the loss when the policy was issued, and I am of opinion that the policy must be construed as covering any loss which occurred after Jan. 1, 1869, although before March 1, 1869. It is urged as a defense that the plaintiff concealed from the defendants material facts known to him. The concealment alleged is that he did not inform the defendants before the policy was issued that the name of the master of the schooner was John Orlando, and that she had sailed for Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, and that he, the plaintiff, had seen in the newspapers the published dispatch as to the loss of the *Orlando*. Conceding that the facts thus alleged to have been concealed were material, yet the defense of concealment is one that must be made out affirmatively by the underwriters. The defendants have not shown that the plaintiff did not, before the policy was issued, communicate to them the fact that the name of the master of the schooner was John Orlando, and that she had sailed for Montevideo and Buenos Ayres. In the absence of such evidence it must be assumed that the defendants were advised of these facts. As to the dispatch about the *Orlando* and its publication, the defendants knew of it, and had a copy of it in their disaster-book. In view of this fact, and of the knowledge the defendants had as to who was the master of the schooner, and as to what voyage she was upon, it cannot be regarded as a concealment of a fact material to the risk that the plaintiff did not call the attention of the defendants to the dispatch or to its publication. They had already seen it, and the fact that he had seen it cannot be regarded as a material fact. With the dispatch, the fact of what voyage the schooner was on, and the name of her master, the defendants had all the information of material facts which the plaintiff had. He was not bound to communicate to the defendants intelligence known to them, nor his expectations, opinions or speculations based upon facts known to them. (1 Phillips on Insurance, sections 574, 575, 603; 1 Arnould on Insurance, sections 207, 211.) No evidence is given to show that the premium stated in the policy was fixed without reference to any of the three facts so alleged to have been concealed, nor can the Court say, in the absence of all evidence, that it is reasonably probable that, with a knowledge of such three facts, the defendants would have declined the risk, or asked a higher premium than that at which the policy was effected. No evidence is given to show whether the rate of premium stated in the policy was a high rate or a low rate—a rate indicating a great risk, or a rate indicating an ordinary risk. There is nothing to raise the legal presumption that the name of the master and the voyage were not communicated so as to relieve the defendants from the necessity of giving direct negative evidence to establish that such two facts were not communicated, and to throw on the plaintiff the necessity of giving affirmative evidence that such facts were communicated. (1 Arnould on Insurance, section 213.) The plaintiff had no information tending to show any disaster to the schooner except what was contained in the dispatch relative to the *Orlando*, if that can be regarded as such information. But it is urged on the part of the defendants that the plaintiff must be presumed to have had knowledge on the 1st of March of the actual loss of the schooner before that day, because information of the fact could have been communicated to him by telegraph by the master from Bremerhaven before the policy was issued. It is claimed that it was the duty of the master to communicate intelligence of the loss by telegraph to the plaintiff as soon as he arrived at Bremerhaven; and that it is shown that such information by telegraph could have reached the plaintiff at Philadelphia as early as the 22d of February. But this view is contrary to the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of The General Interest Insurance Company *vs.* Ruggles. (12 Wheaton, 408.) In that case the vessel was in fact wholly lost and destroyed at the time the insurance was effected, but the fact of the loss was not known to her owner and such ignorance arose from the designed omission of the master to advise the owner of the loss in order that the insurance might be effected, and the result of such conduct of the master was that intelligence of the loss had not reached either the owner or the insurers at the time of the underwriting. But the Court held that as the loss did not occur through any misconduct of the master's before the happening of the loss, and as at the time of the misconduct of the master in suppressing intelligence of the loss he was not the agent of the owner for any purposes connected with procuring the insurance, and as the agency of the master ceased with the loss of the vessel, so that there was no legal obligation resting on him to communicate information of her loss to her owner, the policy was not vitiated. The decision in that case fully covers the present case. The absence of any evidence on the part of the defendants to show any concealment by the plaintiff of any fact material to the risk, joined with the fact that ordinary prudence on the part of the defendants in insuring by a time policy running back for two months would naturally lead them to inquire what voyage the vessel was upon, imposing the necessity of a truthful answer, leads to the conclusion that nothing is shown to impeach the good faith of the plaintiff. Underwriters, in assuming the risk of a loss that may have happened before the date of the policy, assume a hazardous undertaking, and charge a proportionate premium, and must be presumed to inquire as to all obvious matters which may affect the taking of the risk at all or the rate of premium. Their protection is in their own hands by rejecting such risks, or charging adequate premiums therefor. I find for the plaintiff for the sum of $3,000, with interest from May 7, 1869.

Charles M. Da Costa, for the plaintiff; Townsend Scudder, for the defendants.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.—FEB. 1.

Before Judge McCunn and a Jury.

THE IRON-CLAD MALICIOUS-PROSECUTION CASE—FURTHER TESTIMONY FOR THE DEFENSE.

***Antonia Millan* vs. *John Graham*.**—Capt. Graham continued his testimony in this case, of which the following are the chief points: When Millan came back from Peru, he stated that his friends were unable to raise the three millions promised by him, owing, he said, to the disturbed state of the country; when the contract for the *Agamenticus* was made, in which the penalty was $500,000, and the price named $1,800,000, Millan said he wanted a duplicate to show to the Peruvian Government; that when the Government saw the contract and the penalty in which he was bound, it would ratify the contract, and if it did not, then he (Millan) would fulfill the conditions of the collateral contract made with Capt. Graham to secure him for the amount of his expenditures and advances. The private paper or collateral contract between him and Millan, and modifying the $500,000 agreement, provided that if the Peruvian Government failed to carry out the contract, he (Millan) would, nevertheless, reimburse Capt. Graham the $142,000 accounted and acknowledged between them. Millan got the $100,000 of the bonds from Capt. Graham under a promise to go to Peru and induce the Government to acknowledge and establish the validity and negotiability of the whole amount of the bonds; Millan did not go, and afterward gave Capt. Graham as his reason for not doing so that the money he (Millan) had raised on the $100,000 of bonds had been stolen from him by a certain woman named Josephine; Millan then asked Capt. Graham for a further loan of $600, to take the former to Peru; Millan, by express agreement made in Spanish by a Peruvian lawyer, was to receive one-third of the whole amount of the bonds when negotiated, amounting in the aggregate to about $200,000, to cover his claim for expenses and advances; a letter was brought to Capt. Graham from Alsado, Mr. Millan's friend, about the time of the *Agamenticus*—the last agreement expressing the request that Capt. Graham would annul all previous agreements; Capt. Graham consented, providing Millan would furnish him with proper security for the fulfillment of the contract, as he (Millan) had failed to comply with the terms of all his previous agreements; Alsado was never present at any interview between Capt. Graham, Millan and Dominguez in the office of Mr. Torrence; an agreement was read in which Capt. Graham was to push forward a suit to establish the validity of the bonds against the Peruvian Government, and that for this, he (Graham) was to be allowed an additional $25,000 out of the proceeds of the bonds; Alsado applied to Capt. Graham for a loan of $7,500 on the joint note of himself and Dominguez, which was refused on the ground that his previous loans and advances were still unsatisfied; Millan said that the Peruvian Government had wronged him, and prevented the fulfillment of his contract, and urged Capt. Graham to make him a loan of $50,000, which was refused, then $1,000, and down to $500, all of which were refused, and this became the turning-point of Millan's enmity toward him, (Graham;) a letter was produced from Secretary Seward, showing the efforts of Capt. Graham to establish the validity of the bonds according to the understanding between himself and Millan; always kept Millan advised of what was being done in the business; he valued my services at $100,000 on several occasions, exclusive of the advances I had made; the antedating of the agreements was at the request of Millan, who said he had sent papers previously to Peru, dated the 3d of October, and he wanted these dated so as to harmonize with them; went to Washington to make arrangements for the transfer of the *Agamenticus*, and paid $1,000,000; was absent about a week, and on my return was informed by Millan that Prado's Government had been turned out by revolution, and he was unable to fulfill his contract, and requested that I should consider the contract in force for a year; I agreed if he would return me $3,000 he owed me on his note; he returned me $3,045, including interest; Millan said the Chilian Minister could not take the contract off his hands, but that the Consul said if he went to Peru, the Government would probably relieve him; Millan said he got the bonds for the express purpose of depositing them as security in the purchase of monitors, and that he had so deposited them according to his contract with Peru, and that Consul Tracy had defamed him; he said at this time that they were Government bonds; previously he represented them as his own; he subsequently said he could neither fulfill the *Agamenticus* contract or its collateral, and wanted me to be liberal with him in the matter of time; Millan said the Government of Peru owed him $550,000, and proposed I should bring a suit against him for the $500,000 named in the agreement, and also for the $50,000 note; also a suit against the financial agents of Peru; also that I should give him $100,000 of the bonds to enable him to get money on; also that I retain $100,000 of them until I was paid the advances I had made to him and Dominguez; also proposed to pay me $100,000 gold for bringing suits, and if not paid in four months to sell the $100,000 bonds for my advances and expenses; I assented, and he said he would have the agreement drawn up, and we agreed to meet at Mr. Cram's office; Millan never gave me any consideration for the bonds I returned him, and I charged him with having obtained them from me fraudulently; the entire advances made to Millan and Dominguez amounted to over $20,000, only $3,000 of which was paid back; I never said to Millan, or any one else, that I had paid $25,000 to Secretary Wells; I requested Duncan, Sherman & Co. to write to their correspondent in Peru to ascertain the character and responsibility of Mr. Millan; they did write, and I received answer stating that Don Antonio Millan was known in Lima as a notorious gambler, and could not pay then $6,000.

Judge FULLERTON proceeded to cross-examine the witness at 2:19 o'clock, but nothing materially shaking his direct testimony was elicited up to the hour of adjournment. The cross examination promises to be a tedious and searching one.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—FEB. 1.

FIRST BOARD.

$5,000 U. S. 6s '81, Reg.113¾	200 Quicksilver Pf.... 14½
2,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '64.110	100 Mariposa.......... 5¼
10,000 U. S. 5-50 C., '64.110⅛	100 Mariposa Pf......... 9
15,000 U. S.5-20 C.,'65.c.110½	80 Am. M. Un. Ex... 44
5,000 U. S. 5-20 Reg.,	100 Wells-Fargo Ex.S. 2
'65, new........109	50 N. Y. C. & Hud... 94⅝
50,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65,	16 do.......... 94¾
new..........109	200 do.......... 94⅞
5,000 do.........b3.109	10000 N. Y. C. & H. Ct. 90⅜
10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67.109⅝	10000 do........s30. 90
25,000 do.........b3.109¾	50000 do........b60. 90¼
40,000 U.S.5-20C.,'67.b3.109¾	2000 do.......... 90
7,000 do..........109¾	100 Erie.......... 22
5,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C..109¾	100 Harlem..........131
1,000 do..........109⅞	300 Reading........b3. 98¼
5,000 Tenn. St. 6s, old. 64¾	700 L. S. & M. So...... 95¼
5,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n.. 64⅝	1100 do........c. 95¼
2,500 Va. St. 6s, new.. 60⅝	100 do........s30. 95
3,000 Ga. St. 7s, G. bs. 94⅞	5 do...bet. call. 94¾
3,000 Ga. St. 6s........ 81¾	200 do........s3. 95¼
5,000 N. C. Old bds... 46¾	100 do........s10. 95¼
1,000 S. C. St. 6s, new,	3100 do.......... 95⅜
Jan. & July. 60½	1200 do.......... 95½
1,000 Mo. St. 6s....... 89¾	500 do........s3. 95⅝
4,000 Ala. St. 8s....... 99	10 Mich. Cen..........117¾
5,000 La. 6s, Lev. bds. 72	50 do...bet. call.118
10,000 Ark. 6s, F. Act.. 59	50 Panama.......... 68¾
1,000 M. So. S. F. bds. 99½	150 do.......... 69
4,000 Cen.Pac. G. bds. 91⅞	200 Union Pacific..... 19¼
5,000 Un.Pac. 10s Inc. 67	100 do.......... 19⅛
3,000 U. P. R. R. 1st.. 79	51 Ill. Cen..........135
11,000 C. & R.I. & P.7s. 98	400 Chi. & N. W...... 75¼
1,000 St. L. & I. M. 1st	50 N. J. Cen..........104¼
bds., ex. int.... 86½	500 Chi. & R. I..........107⅞
3,000 Mil. & St. P. 1st. 92½	300 do..........108
20,000 C.,C. & In. C.1st. 83⅛	200 do..........108⅛
3,000 W. Un. Tel. 7s.. 94	200 do........s3.108
10,000 do.......... 95	100 Mil. & St. P........ 53⅝
20 Bank of Com......117	15 do.......... 54
19 Continental Bk.... 93⅞	200 do.......... 53⅛
25 Del. & Hud. Can...117	200 Mil. & St. P. Pf... 74⅜
10 do..........117¼	100 do.......... 74½
300 W. Un. Tel....... 46¾	200 Tol., Wab. & W... 53¼
100 do.......... 46⅝	300 do.......... 53⅜
100 do...bet. call. 46⅝	100 P., Ft. W. & C. G. 94⅜
400 Quicksilver Min... 10	8 Chi. & Alt.........116¾
100 do.........b3. 10⅛	100 Ohio & Miss. Pf... 72¾
100 do.........s3. 10⅜	360 Morris & Essex... 89
100 do........b30. 10⅛	17 N. Y. & N. H.....143
100 do........b30. 10⅝	300 Han. & St. Jo..... 84¼
200 do...bet. call. 10⅛	130 do.......... 84
200 do.......... 10¼	200 C., C. & Ind. Cen.. 18⅛
200 Pac. Ml. S. Co..... 42⅞	30 Alb. & Susq........ 87½
100 do...bet. call. 42⅞	20 Chi., B. & Q.......154

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62.110⅝	20000 N. Y. C. & H. Cts.. 89⅜
75,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65.109⅛	100 Erie.......... 22
10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67.109⅝	15 do.......... 21¾
152,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.109¾	200 Harlem..........130
50,000 do......b3.109¾	100 Reading.......... 98⅛
10,000 do..........109¾	200 do........b3 98⅛
1,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '68.109⅝	1600 L. S. & Mich.So.. 94⅞
21,500 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.109⅝	100 do........b3 94⅞
30,000 do.bet. call.109⅝	500 do....bet. call 94⅝
5,000 U. S. 6s, cur.....111⅝	800 do.......... 94⅝
100,000 do..........111⅛	1500 do.......... 94⅝
5,000 N. Car., old bds. 47	1700 do.......... 94⅝
16,000 S. C. St. 6s, n.,	25 Panama.......... 68⅛
Jan. & July... 60	100 Illinois Central...133⅞
2,000 Mo. S. 6s....... 89⅞	100 Union Pacific..b10 18¼
3,000 do.......... 89⅞	200 do.......... 18⅛
3,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n.. 64⅛	500 do.......... 18
7,000 Un. Pac. 1st M.. 79	200 Chi. & N.W. Pref. 85⅛
1,000 do.......... 78¾	100 Chi. & R. I.....b4.107⅝
3,000 C.,C.&I.C.1st M. 83⅝	100 do..........107⅝
1,000 Tol. & Wab. 1st	400 do....bet. call.107⅛
M., St. L. Div. 80	50 Mil. & St. P. Pref. 74⅛
200 Quicksilver Min.. 10⅛	400 Tol., Wab.&West. 52⅞
50 Mariposa Pref..... 8⅞	200 do....bet. call 53
25 W. Un. Tel..b.call 46	200 Del., Lack.&West.104⅜
100 do.........b3 46⅜	42 P.,Ft.W.&C.Guar. 95
400 do.........s3 46⅛	100 Bost.,Hart.&Erie. 1⅛
100 U. S. Express..... 41¾	5 Chicago & Alton..116
100 Am. M. Un. Exp... 44	100 Ohio & Mississippi 34⅝
100 N.Y.C.&H.R..b.c. 94⅝	100 Morris & Essex... 89
600 do.......... 94⅞	200 Han. & St. Jo..... 83¼
200 do.......... 94⅝	100 do.......... 82⅜
600 do........s3 94¼	100 Col.,C.&Ind.Cent. 18⅜

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1—P. M.

THE PUBLIC DEBT of the United States shows a further decrease of **$4,036,752**, making the total decrease under the Grant Administration, since March 4, 1869, **$197,436,452**. The following are the details of the 1st of February schedule:

PUBLIC DEBT OF UNITED STATES, FEB 1.

	March 1, 1869.	Feb. 1, 1871.
United States 5-20s	$1,602,587,350	$1,602,688,050
Less purchased and canceled	....	171,589,750
Outstanding 5-20s	$1,602,587,350	$1,431,098,800
Other gold bonds	505,268,800	498,245,400
Total outstanding	$2,107,846,150	$1,929,343,700
Decrease under new Administration		178,502,450
Circulation, Cash on Hand, &c.	March 4, 1869.	Jan. 1, 1871.
Greenbacks	$356,021,073	$356,101,086
Fractional currency	36,781,547	40,479,593
Gold notes	28,775,500	32,088,380
Three per cents	57,140,000	42,085,000
Four per cents		678,362
Navy pension funds	14,000,000	14,000,000
Past due demands	6,422,464	4,036,902
Accrued interest	35,071,255	33,094,327
In gross	$533,211,899	$522,563,630
Less gold in the Treasury	98,741,261	99,066,500
Total	$434,470,638	$423,497,139
Less notes in the Treasury	16,853,529	24,827,789
Balance unfunded	$417,617,109	$398,679,341
Decrease in unfunded debt		18,934,002
Decrease in funded stocks		178,502,450
Decrease since March 4, 1869		$197,436,452
Outstanding Debt, as above.		
Funded		$1,929,343,700
Unfunded		398,679,341
Total, Feb. 1, 1871		$2,328,023,041
Total, Jan. 1, 1871		$2,332,067,793
Decrease of month		$4,036,752

The Treasury Office in this City received in Gold for Customs during the month of January $12,326,929, as against $10,152,397 in January, 1870. The increase is *twenty ₱ cent.* A corresponding increase at the outports—we notice it is 30 ₱ cent. at San Francisco—would give the Government about $17,500,000 in Gold from the Customs Revenues for the first month of the new calendar year and the first of the Third Quarter of the current Fiscal Year. The Office here paid out for January Interest on the Public Debt $16,792,626 in Gold, and against this sum $9,298,500 was redeposited in the Gold department of the Office, and Gold Certificates taken out. The proportion redeposited in the same month last year was $12,500,340, against $17,693,726 Interest paid out. The difference in these proportions arises from the discontinuance by the Secretary of the Treasury of the use of Gold Notes or Certificates of the denominations of $20 and $100, thus virtually leaving numerous parties drawing Gold Interest under the sum of $500 no alternative but to take the Gold Coin itself. The inconvenience of the change to Bullion dealers and also to Importers paying Customs is seriously felt, while the reasons for the change are not apparent to the public, whether they relate to the convenience of the Custom-house, which we should doubt, or to the security of the Treasury.

The amount of Cash disbursements in February in the way of Dividends, and in paying off the principal of certain Stocks, will be unusually heavy this month. Some of the larger items are as follows:

State of Illinois, Feb. 15, Principal	$3,000,000
Illinois Central, Feb. 1, Dividend	1,250,000
Lake Shore, Feb. 1, Dividend	1,400,000
City of New-York, Feb. 1, Dividends	360,000
Delaware and Hudson, Feb. 1 Dividend	750,000

The State of Illinois will pay off the $3,000,000 Principal and the accrued Interest thereon, under the following recent order of the Legislature, *in Gold*; leaving outstanding against the State only $2,000,000 of debt, mostly due in 1877:

A BILL for an act to authorize the State Treasurer and Auditor to purchase coin for the purpose of paying the State indebtedness.

Whereas, certain State bonds, payable in gold, have been, by proclamation of the Governor, declared due and payable on the 15th day of February next; and whereas, the funds in the Treasury provided for the payment of the same, are in currency, whereby an emergency has arisen rendering it necessary that this act should take effect immediately; therefore,

SECTION 1.—*Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly*: That the Governor is hereby authorized to direct the State Treasurer and Auditor to purchase, at the lowest market price, the necessary coin and exchange required to pay the principal and interest of said bonds, with the funds provided by law for that purpose.

In addition to the foregoing February Dividends, the Atlantic Insurance Company pay off today:

Principal of Scrip	$1,315,150
Interest on Scrip	480,000
Other Marine Companies	366,540
Total by Mutual Insurance Companies	$2,161,690

The Treasury Office bought at noon today $2,000,000 United States 5-20s of the following parties, out of a gross offering of $5,230,800:

Marx & Co.	Ed. Sweet & Co.
$1,000 '62, r..........108.60	$10,000 '65, c., n........108.48
1,850 '67, c..........108.60	1,000 '67, c........108.48
8,000 '65, r., n..........108.60	1,000 '65, c., o........108.48
25,000 '65, c., o..........108.60	2,000 '64, c........108.48
50,000 '65, c., n..........108.65	400 '62, c........108.48
National Currency Bank.	6,500 '64, c........108.36
1,000 '62..........108.63	6,000 '65, c., n........108.41
2,000 '64..........108.63	3,500 '67, c........108.41
13,500 '65, n..........108.63	Bates & Brown.
2,500 '67..........108.63	30,000 '65, o........108.52
Hatch & Foote.	W. H. Slocum.
3,150 '62, r..........108.47	100,000 '65, c., n........108.48
1,000 '64, r..........108.47	Leonard, Sheldon & Foster.
15,000 '64, c..........108.48	53,000 '65, c., n........108.67
10,200 '64, c..........108.49	20,000 '65, r., o........108.67
10,000 '65, c., o..........108.46	2,000 '64, r........108.67
4,400 '65, c., o..........108.47	2,000 '65, c., o........108.67
1,000 '65, r., o..........108.47	36,800 '65, c., n........108.76
3,200 '65, r., n..........108.52	Woerishoffer & Co.
Frederick Brown.	1,000 '62, r........108.58
5,000 '62, r..........108.43	13,000 '64, c........108.58
28,000 '64, r..........108.43	10,000 '64, c........108.62
87,500 '65, r., o..........108.43	10,000 '65, c., o........108.64
18,000 '65, r., n..........108.43	10,000 '65, c., o........108.66
7,300 '62, c..........108.43	10,000 '65, c., o........108.68
1,000 '64, c..........108.43	10,000 '65, c., o........108.70
700 '65, c., n..........108.43	10,000 '65, c., o........108.71
2,000 '68, c..........108.43	10,000 '65, c., o........108.72
G. F. Baker, Cashier.	10,000 '65, c., o........108.73
10,250 '65, r., n..........108.63	10,000 '65, c., o........108.74
56,500 '65, c., n..........108.63	10,000 '65, c., o........108.75
7,250 '65, c., n..........108.63	Jay Cooke & Co.
600 '62, c..........108.63	40,000 '62, r........108.77
1,000 '64, r..........108.63	1,500 '62, c., n........108.77
700 '65, r., o..........108.63	26,000 '64, r........108.77
3,300 '65, c., o..........108.63	10,000 '65, r........108.77
6,000 '64, c..........108.63	508,500 '65, r., n........108.77
Baker & Kitchen.	278,000 '64, c........108.77
2,850 '65, c., n..........108.43	250,000 '65, c., n........108.77
2,000 '65, c., o..........108.43	153,950 '65, c., o........108.77
Total..........$2,000,000	

The sales of Gold today were at 111⅛@111⅜@111⅛@111¼ ₱ cent. The Market was firm on the extreme rates of Exchange and the shipment of half a million of dollars by the *Russia* in American Double Eagles (Gold Coin,) which is rather unexpected in the season so early as the first of February. Bills on London are 109⅜@109½ ₱ cent. 60 days, and 110⅛@110¼ ₱ cent. short sight. The demand for Bills and the settlements of London credits are altogether pretty large.

The business in the Public Funds was again large, notwithstanding the free offering of 5-20s to the Treasury noticed above, and the advanced prices of yesterday were well supported to the close of 'Change hours. In the Southern State Bonds the transactions were not important, and the difference from yesterday in prices ⅛@¼ per cent. lower. The Pacific Railway Bonds were firm on Centrals, and steadier and higher on Unions, and there was a good inquiry for the Missouri Pacifics, the February Dividend on which, 3 ₱ cent. Gold, was paid today at the Bank of Commerce. The price is now about 85 ₱ cent. ex-dividend. Among the old Western Mortgages, Currency Interest, there was a demand for the First Mortgage Bonds of the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central, guaranteed by the Pennsylvania Central, at 83½ ₱ cent.

The Railway Stocks opened with some animation in Lake Shore, which sold up to 95⅝, ex-dividend, the highest figure for several months past, and about 8,000 shares sold at the advance in the forenoon; but soon after the First Board adjourned the market turned on this Stock, as well as on New-York Central, Rock Island, Ohio and Mississippi, &c., and prices ran down ½@1 ₱ cent., and the general list was reported weak for an hour or two. Late in the Afternoon there was an upward reaction to a moderate extent, but the spirit of the market was for the most part tame. In the Miscellaneous Shares there was a revival of dealings in Quicksilver at 10@10½ ₱ cent., while Pacific Mail and Western Telegraph were something weaker than yesterday.

At the close of the Long Room the following quotations were made, as compared with Tuesday night:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—FEB. 1.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
United States 10-40s	109⅞	109¾
United States 5-20s of 1862	110⅜	110⅝
United States 5-20s of 1867	109⅝	109¾
American Gold	111⅛	111¼
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅝	109½
New Bonds of Tennessee	64⅝	64⅝
New-York Central and Hudson	94⅝	94⅝
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates	90⅝	89⅝
Reading Railroad	98⅝	98¼
Chicago and Rock Island	107⅝	107½
North-west Common	75½	74⅞
North-west Preferred	85⅞	85⅝
Pacific Mail	42⅞	43
St. Paul Preferred	74⅝	74¼
St. Paul Common	53⅝	53¼
Lake Shore	94⅝	94½
Ohio and Mississippi	34⅝	35
Toledo and Wabash	52¾	53
Western Telegraph	46⅞	46½
Erie	21⅞	22
St. Joseph Common	84¾	83¾
Union Pacific	18½	18

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 1.

Gold receipts	$408,242 00
Gold payments	218,713 97
Gold balance	62,391,684 50
Currency receipts	2,449,486 49
Currency payments	569,389 40
Currency balance	9,725,868 46
Customs	335,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent. reg.. '81......113⅛	5-20 coup., '65........110⅛
6 ₱ cent., coup., '81......113⅛	5-20 coup., n. i., '65........109⅛
5-20 reg., '62......110⅛	5-20 coup., '67........109¾
5-20 coup., '62......110⅝	5-20 coup., '68........109⅝
5-20 reg., '64......110⅛	10-40 reg........x 107
5-20 coup., '64......110⅛	10-40 coup........109⅝
5-20 reg., '65......110⅛	6s, currency........111⅛

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, old........ 64½	Ark. 6s, Funded...... 56
Tenn. 6s, new bds..... 64⅛	Ohio 6s, '81........100⅛
Va. 6s, new bds........ 60½	Ohio 6s, '86........100⅛
Va. 6s, reg., old........ 49	Ill. Canal bds, '70.....100
Ga. 6s........ 81⅛	Ill. Coup. 6s, '77........100
Ga. 7s, Gold bds........ 94¾	Ill. Coup. 6s. '79........100
N. C. 6s, old........ 46¾	Ill. War Loan........100
N. Car., F. A., '66........ 36½	Ind. 6s, War Loan........100
N. Car. 6s, new bds.... 24	Ind. 5s........100
N. Car. 6s, S. T........ 18½	Mich. 7s........100
S. C. 6s, Jan. & July.. 60	N. Y. R. Bty. Loan....105
S. C. 6s, April & Oct.. 61	N. Y. C. Bty. Loan....105
Mo. 6s........ 89⅝	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '72.104⅛
Mo. 6s, H.& St.Jo. Iss. 89	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73.104⅛
La. 8s, Lev. bds........ 81	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74.104⅛
La. 7s, Penitentiary... 72	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75.104⅛
Cal. 7s........108½	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77.104⅛
Conn. 6s........101	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78.104⅛
Rhode I. 6s........101	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '74.100
Ala. 8s........ 98¼	

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87...... 89	Tol. & W. Con. Conv. 83
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est. 89	Gt. West. 1st, '68........100⅛
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub.... 89	Gt. West. 1st, '88........ 89
Erie 1st Ext........ 96	Gt. West. 2d, '93........ 82
Erie 7s, 2d ind., '79.... 94⅛	Quincy & Tol. 1st, '90. 80
Erie 7s, 3d ind., '83.... 91⅛	Gal. & Chi. Ext........100⅛
Erie 7s, 4th ind., '80.... 84	Chi., R. I. & P........ 97⅛
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77.. 88	Morris & Essex 1st...102
Hud. 7s, 2d S. F., '85..102½	Morris & Essex 2d........ 94
Harlem 1st........101	N. J. Cen. 1st........102
Har. Con. & S. F.......x88	N. J. Cen. 2d........100
Alb. & Susq. 2d bds.... 90	N. J. Cen. n. bds........x99
Mich. Cen. 1st 8s, '82..117¾	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st.101
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ₱c. 1st.108¼	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d. 96
Mich. So. 7 ₱ ct. 2d.... 95	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3d. 93
M. S. & N.I. S. F.7₱c.100	P.,Ft.W.& C.8₱c.E.B.102
Pac. 7s, guar. by Mo.. 96	Clev. & Pitts. 2d........ 99
Cen. Pac. Bds........ 91⅜	Chi. & Alton 1st........101
Union Pac. 1st bds.... 79	Chi. & Alton inc........ 94
Union Pac. L. G. 7s.... 69	Ohio & Miss. 1st........ 97
Union Pac. Inc. 10s.... 63	Ohio & Miss. Cons........ 86½
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ ct., '75....106	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st.... 92
Alt. & T. H. 1st........ 95	Peninsula R. Bds........ 93
Alt. & T. H. 2d Pf.....x81	St. L. & I. M. 1st........x86½
Alt. & T. H. 2d inc.... 74	Mil. & St. P. 1st, 8s....102½
Chi. & N. W. S. F.....x96	Mil.& St.P. 1st, 7 3-10.x90
Chi. & N. W. int. bds. 91	Mil. & St. P. 1st........ 92
Chi. & N. W. E. bds.. 89	Mil. & St. P. 2d........ 87⅛
Chi. & N. W. 1st........ 91½	Marietta & Cin. 1st.... 93⅛
Chi. & N.W.C.7₱c.C. 88	Chi. & Mil. 1st........ 90
Han. & St. Jo. L. G.C.103⅛	Joliet & Chi. 1st........104
Lack. & W. bds........ 99	Col., Chi. & Ind. 1st... 83⅛
Del., L. & W. 1st........100	Tol., P. & W., E. D.... 83
Del., L. & W. 2d........ 95⅛	Tol., P. & W., W. D.... 80
Tol. & W. 1st Ext.....x91	Tol., P. & W. 2d........ 68⅛
Tol.& W.1st St.L.div.x80	N. Y. & N. H. 6s........100
Tol. & W. 2d........ 85	Cedar Falls & M. 1st. 80⅛

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York........132⅛	Continental........ 93⅜
Manhattan........150	Marine........150
Merchants'........113	Importers' & Traders'.157
Mechanics'........135	N. Y. Nat. Exchange. 98
Union........145	Central National........103
America........146	Oriental........154
City........220	Gold Exchange........ 70
Phenix........105	Del. & Hudson Canal.116⅜
Mechanics' & Traders'.135	Spring Mountain Coal. 35
Merchants' Exchange.100	Canton Co., Baltimore 71⅜
Leather Manuf........195	Cum. Coal & Iron........ 29
Commerce........117	Western Union Tel... 46⅜
Broadway........290	Quick. Mining Co........ 10⅛
Ocean........ 85	Quicksilver Pref........ 14⅛
Mercantile........125	Mariposa Mining Co.. 5⅛
American Exchange.114⅛	Mariposa Pref........ 8⅜
Chatham........164	Boston Water Power. 23⅛
Bank of N. America..101	Adams Express........ 67¼
Hanover........101	Wells-Fargo Express. 40
Metropolitan........130⅛	Wells-Fargo Ex.Scrip 2
People's........137⅛	Am. M. U. Express... 43⅛
Grocers'........116	U. S. Express........ 41¼
East River........113	Pacific Mail........ 42⅞
Nassau........107	

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—FEB. 1.

Telegraphed to E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	101	101¼
City 6s, new	101⅛	101¼
Camden and Amboy	116½	116⅝
Pennsylvania Central	62	62⅛
Reading	98	98⅛
Lehigh Valley	60	60¼
Catawissa Preferred	38¼	38½
Philadelphia and Erie	27⅞	28
Northern Central	40¾	41¼
Lehigh Navigation	33⅞	33⅞
Lehigh Gold Loan	88⅛	88⅜

A telegram from Montgomery, (the Capital of Alabama,) to a private party today, states that the Committee on the Alabama and Chattanooga Interest, now in default, will report in favor of paying Interest on all Bonds not held by the Company at the present time. The excepted amount is said to be $420,000 Bonds only, in the hands of Mr. STANTON, the President.

Receipts and disbursements at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New-York, for the month ending Jan. 31, 1871:

Dec. 31, 1871, by balance		$80,439,145
Receipts during the month—		
Customs	$12,326,929	
Gold notes	9,298,500	
Internal revenue	613,084	
Three ₱ cent. certificates	5,000	
Post-office Department	1,089,685	
Transfers	10,439,888	
Patent fees	3,067	
Miscellaneous	6,403,512	
Disbursing accounts	11,408,523	
Assay Office	425,770	
Interest accounts, viz.:		
In coin	16,792,626	
In currency	1,294,299—	70,100,887
Total		$150,540,033
Payments—		
Treasury drafts	$47,092,865	
Post-office drafts	684,818	
Disbursing accounts	10,324,995	
Assay Office	299,914	
Interest accounts, viz.: In coin	16,066,108	
In currency	1,275,399—	$76,344,100
Balance		$74,195,932
Balance to credit—		
Treasurer United States	$61,571,944	
To disbursing accounts	10,532,944	
To Assay Office	1,938,257	
To interest accounts, viz.: In coin	133,886	
In currency	18,900—	$74,195,932

The National Bank of the Republic has declared a dividend of four ₱ cent, free of tax, payable on and after Feb. 8.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* of this date says:

"For several weeks past the street has been beset with rumors and reports that the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, which, in addition to its canal and coal lands, owns over a hundred miles of first-class railroad, extending from Easton, on the Delaware, to Wilkesbarre, was under negotiation of lease to some one of three or four large competing companies. These several reports have been so far true, we believe, that the Lehigh Navigation, coal lands and railroad, have been offered, more or less directly, to the Delaware and Hudson Canal and Railroad Company, to the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, and to the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey. The Lehigh Navigation Company, notwithstanding it has one of the finest canals in the country, and owns in connection with it a large amount of the best coal lands in the State, and has also one of the finest and best appointed railroads in the Commonwealth, has become heavily encumbered in debt. It has been financiered probably with as much success as possible under the circumstances, but the best directed financial efforts have at last to meet payment. Hence the several offers to other companies which we have reason to believe have been made. The difficulties of the Lehigh Navigation Company are probably not so much that it built a railroad parallel to its own canal and the Lehigh Valley Railroad, in advance of the requisite tonnage to support them all, as that the road was constructed at a time when labor and all the materials entering into railroad construction were at the highest. The road was thus made to represent an undue amount of capital—say about $14,000,000. The funded debt of the Company is, by its last statement, $14,375,891, and its total debt and capital $23,115,691. The gross earnings of the road in 1869 were $1,945,508. The working expenses were $1,187,448—leaving as net earnings $758,060. This, added to $212,374 of net earnings on the canal, gives a total of net earnings from both works of $970,434. The business of 1870 is supposed to be better. In addition to the heavy cost in the making of the road at the time it was, it has outstanding contracts, which, in the opinion of other parties, add to its other obligations. This difficulty was especially felt in the attempt to negotiate an arrangement with the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, and was, in connection with the mortgages, which include all the several properties of the Lehigh Navigation Company, the chief cause of the abandonment of the effort to lease the latter Company's railroad, by the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, as talked of, which contemplated leaving the canal to the working of the old Navigation Company. Such a separation and working, it is believed, ultimately might have been mutually advantageous, and one certainly holding out most promise to the Lehigh Navigation stockholders. But the Lehigh Valley folks did not come freely up, and the "talk," for it proceeded no further than informal "talk," ended. The Delaware and Hudson proposition we never understood, nor could see how the two works could be worked in any sort of connection. The arrangement with the Central New-Jersey, of which it is now currently reported here is under negotiation with the Navigation Company, contemplates, as we are informed, or did contemplate in the beginning of the negotiation, the entire absorption, by purchase or long lease, of the entire property of the Lehigh Navigation Company at a fixed consideration. What this consideration may be has not publicly transpired."

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ ONE OF THE BEST INVESTMENTS IN THE MARKET!—St. Louis and South-eastern first mortgage convertible seven per cent. gold bonds, issued upon finished road running to St. Louis and doing a profitable business. Price 99½ and interest.

Inquire for particulars of

GEO. OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st.,
M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Pine-st.,
and at the office of the Company, 51 Liberty-st.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1871.

☞ THE COUPONS FROM THE FIRST Mortgage Seven per Cent. Bonds of the Southern Central Railroad Company, due Feb. 1, 1871, will be paid on and after that date at the office of Vermilye & Co., Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st.

W. H. SEWARD, Jr., Treasurer.

☞ NOTICE.—The Coupons maturing Feb. 1, prox., of the Bonds of the Rockford, Rock Island and St. Louis Railroad Company will be paid at our office on and after that date.

HENRY H. BOODY & CO., No. 12 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1871.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, }
BOSTON, Jan. 16, 1871. }

☞ LAND DEPARTMENT.

Sealed proposals will be received until noon, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1, 1871, for the sale of $50,000 of the Land Bonds of said Company to the undersigned trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the indenture of mortgage of April 16, 1867.

The bids will be opened at the office of the Company on THURSDAY, Feb. 2, and the accepted bids declared.

JOHN DUFF,
C. H. MCCORMICK, } Trustees.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Feb. 1, 1871.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks.......... 10	Spirits Turp., bbls... 85
Bees-wax, pks....... 6	Resin, bbls........ 954
Cotton, bales....... 5,812	Tar, bbls........ 251
Copper, bbls....... 25	Peanuts, bags........ 619
Dried Fruit, pks....... 172	Butter, pks........ 1,357
Eggs, bbls....... 386	Cheese, boxes........ 237
Flour, bbls.......10,302	Lard, pks........ 976
Corn-meal, bags....... 1,945	Pork, pks........ 1,089
Wheat, bushels....... 4,000	Cut-meats, pks........ 661
Corn, bushels.......21,760	Grease, pks........ 150
Oats, bushels....... 6,475	Stearine, pks........ 30
Beans, bushels....... 601	Dead Hogs, No........ 727
Grass-seed, bushels.. 624	Rice, pks........ 75
Flax-seed, bushels.... 6	Sugar, (N. O.,) bbls.. 327
B. W. Flour, bags....... 296	Sumac, bags........ 2
Rice Flour, bags....... 107	Starch, boxes........ 256
Hops, bales....... 70	Tea, hf. ch., (by rail). 10
Hides, No....... 599	Tobacco, hhds........ 51
Leather, sides....... 9,635	Tobacco, bxs. and cs. 245
Molasses, (N.O.,) bbls 1,000	Whisky, bbls........ 1,086
Moss, bales....... 54	

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *Manhattan*, for Liverpool—104 casks Seal-skins, 6 hhds. Tobacco, 17 tcs. Tobacco, 3,102 bales Cotton, 987 bbls. Flour, 1,000 bags Coffee, 29 pks. Drugs, 150 bales Hops, 17 pks. Furs, 450 boxes Bacon, 650 boxes Cheese, 511 bbls. Pork, 4,694 bushels Corn.

By the steamer *India*, for Glasgow—50 bags Clover-seed, 627 tcs. Lard, 6,238 bbls. Flour, 4 hhds. Tobacco, 281 boxes Bacon, 50 boxes Extract, 124 casks Roots, 14,200 bushels Corn, 300 cases Sewing-machines, 50 bbls. Lard-oil, 14,640 bushels Wheat.

By the steamer *Holsatia*, for Hamburg—214 crotches Mahogany, 4,051 bags Clover-seed, 55 pks. Bees-wax, 60 cases Cigars, 1,036 tcs. Lard, 129 bbls. Dried Apples, 29 pks. Furs and Skins, 522 bales Cotton, 729 seroons Tobacco, 136 bags Coffee, 6 cases Shells, 183 bdls. Whalebone, 870 boxes Extract, 50 tcs. Beef, 20 boxes Bacon, 20 cases Bitters, 25 boxes Extract Dyewoods, 25 bbls. Syrup, 26 pks. Hams, 32 pks. Roots, 25 boxes Starch, 25 bbls. Maizina, 172 bags Cocoa, 44 bales Packing, 12 cases Machines, 300 cans Fruit, 24 boxes Clocks, 5 cases Revolvers.

By the bark *Morning Light*, for Cadiz—112,540 Staves, 14 pks. Pumps, 28 pks. Agricultural Implements, 50 tcs. Lard, 1 case Drugs.

By the bark *Leader*, for Malta—300 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 4,980 cases Refined Petroleum, 500 cases Spirits Turpentine.

By the bark *Brazileira*, for Odessa—1,150 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 5,000 cases Refined Petroleum, 650 bbls. Resin.

ASHES—Pots have been sparingly dealt in at $6 75@$7 25; Pearls at $8 75@$9 25 ₱ 100 ℔s. Stock, 530 bbls.

COFFEE—The market has been wholly devoid of animation today. The offerings of desirable samples have been moderate, and holders have been firm in their views as to prices. We quote: Java at 17½c.@20c.; Maracaibo, 14c.@18c.; Laguayra, 14½c.@15½c.; Rio, 10c.@14c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 15½c.@17c.; Jamaica, 12c.@14½c.; Singapore, 16c.@17c.; Costa Rica, 13½c.@16c.; Manila, 14c.@15c.; Mexican, 13c.@16c.; Savanilla, 15½c.@16c.; Ceara, 14c.@15c.; San Domingo, in bond, 9½c.@9¾c., gold, ₱ ℔.

Stocks of Coffee in New-York, Feb. 1.

	1870.	1871.
Ceylon, bags	2,000	5,518
Costa Rica, bags	64	1,245
Curacoa, bags	....	180
Jamaica, bags	....	124
Java, bags	1,385	200
Java, mats	18,857	....
Laguayra, bags	....	714
Malabar, bags	....	5,080
Manila, bags	2,627	....
Maracaibo, bags	7,099	16,151
Rio and Santos, bags	52,639	17,580
Savanilla, bags	189	1,595

COTTON—There has been a lighter inquiry noted for early delivery, and grades below Middling have been quoted ⅛c.@¼c. ₱ ℔. cheaper; other kinds as before. Sales, 2,504 bales, including 1,140 bales to shippers, 870 bales to spinners, 109 bales to speculators, and 385 bales in transit. For forward delivery an unusually active movement has been reported, but at a reduction of ⅛c. ₱ ℔. Sales 17,800 bales, basis of Low Middling, including last evening, for February, 200 bales at 15c., 400 bales at 14 15-16c., 1,200 bales at 14⅞c.; March, 100 bales at 15⅛c., 500 bales at 15 3-16c., 1,400 bales at 15⅛c., 500 bales at 15 1-16c.; 400 bales at 15 1-32c.; April, 100 bales at 15 7-16c., 600 bales at 15⅜c., 100 bales at 15 5-16c., 200 bales at 15¼c.; May, 500 bales at 15½c.; 100 bales May and 100 bales June at 15½c., together; free on board at Charleston, 300 bales on private terms; free on board at Mobile, 200 bales on private terms; and today, for February, 400 bales at 14⅞c., 1,000 bales at 14 13-16c., 3,000 bales at 14¾c.; March, 400 bales at 15⅛c., 100 bales at 15 1-16c., 2,600 bales at 15c.; 100 bales March, at 15c., 100 bales April, at 15¼c., and 100 bales May, at 15¼c., together; April, 400 bales at 15¼c., 200 bales at 15 3-16c.; May, 2,100 bales at 15½c., 100 bales at 15 7-16c.; June, 100 bales at 15⅝c.; free on board at Galveston, 200 bales on private terms. Exchange—⅛c. paid to exchange 600 bales February for 600 bales April. The average quotations of yesterday's forward deliveries were: February, 14.94c.; March 15.15c.; April, 15.41c.; May, sold at 15½c.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	13	13¼	13¼	13¼
Good Ordinary	14⅛	14½	14¾	15
Low Middling	14⅞	15⅛	15⅜	15½
Middling	15⅝	15⅞	16⅛	16⅜
Good Middling	16⅜	16⅝	16⅞	17⅛

Movements of Cotton at this Port.	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	17,542
Receipts last week	28,206
Receipts the preceding week	31,172
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1870	561,191
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1870	769,243
Receipts preceding year	658,429
Exports since our last	3,624
Exports since Sept. 1	311,405
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1870	439,042
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869	823,507
Estimated stock here	82,500

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in limited demand, as a rule, and prices have been quoted 10c.@15c. ₱ bbl. lower, on freer offerings of most grades. Sales have been reported since our last of 10,750 bbls., all told, including poor to very choice Superfine State and Western, at $6@$6 60; very inferior to very good Extra State at $6 70@$7, chiefly at $6 85@$7; very good to fancy, $7@$7 25 poor to good shipping Extra Western, $6 65@$7; poor to very good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 85@$7 15 ₱ bbl. We quote:

No. 2 Flour, ₱ bbl.	$5 10@$6 10
Sour Flour	5 40@ 6 50
Superfine State and Western	6 00@ 6 60
Extra State	6 70@ 7 25
Extra City, shipping brands	6 70@ 7 25
Extra Genesee	7 30@ 9 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	6 85@ 7 15
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 20@ 9 25
Extra Western, shipping brands	6 65@ 7 00
Extra Western, trade and family brands	7 00@ 9 25
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	7 15@10 25

Southern Flour has been in less request, and rather weaker in price; sales reported since our last of 730 bbls., in lots, at $6 25@$7 25 for poor to good, and 7 35@$9 75 for good to very choice Extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues in fair demand at $4 30@$6 15 for very inferior to choice, ₱ bbl.; sales 350 bbls. Corn-meal has been in fair request at $3 50@$4 35 for Yellow and White Western; $3 80@$3 85 for Jersey, and $4 70@$4 75 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales 750 bbls. Buckwheat Flour has been in demand at $2 80@$3 25 ₱ 100 ℔s. We quote:

Southern Flour, poor to good extra	$6 25@$7 25
Southern Flour, good to very choice extra	7 25@ 9 75
Rye Flour, inferior to very choice	4 30@ 6 15
Corn-meal, poor to choice	3 50@ 4 75
Corn-meal, puncheon	21 50@22 00

GRAIN—The Wheat market has been dull to-day, and prices of most grades have been quoted 1c.@2c. a bushel lower; though the principal holders have not been eager sellers at the reduced figures. The earlier telegrams from Chicago, which were of a panicky market there, led to a free indulgence in gloomy talk here through the forenoon, and much lower sales were predicted; but the local market yielded stubbornly, controlled, as it was, for the most part, by a strong speculative interest. The demand from all sources has been on a restricted scale, and has been chiefly for New Spring, at $1 55@$1 57, in store and afloat, for fair to very choice No. 2, the latter called No. 1; also, for the better grades of Old Spring, at from $1 45@$1 49, the latter rate for a few loads, in which there was a mixture of New. The bulk of the limited business was for export. There was considerable speculative bidding for good to strictly prime New No. 2 Spring on the basis of $1 54@$1 55, in store, but these figures were not satisfactory to sellers. Red and Amber Western (Winter) Wheat was quiet; some lots of Amber were reported sold at $1 58½ in store to speculative buyers, and at $1 60@$1 61 from cars to millers, who were not free purchasers. White Wheat was dull but not plenty, and the better qualities were held with confidence. The general market closed firm though tame, on the basis of $1 55@$1 57 for the best samples of No. 2 Spring, in store and afloat. Sales have been reported, since our last of 64,000 bushels in store and afloat, including White Western at $1 60@$1 76½; Red and Amber Western at $1 56@$1 61; No. 1 Spring, $1 57 bid, and $1 58@$1 59 asked, afloat; No. 2 do., $1 55@$1 57, in store and afloat; Old Spring at $1 45@$1 49; White Genesee at $1 65@$1 85; Red and Amber State at $1 58@$1 62; New Red and Amber Southern at $1 57@$1 62; White Southern nominally at $1 65@$1 85 ₱ bushel. Corn has been dull, since our last, opening about steady, but closing 1c.@2c. a bushel lower, under freer offerings. Sales have been reported since our last of 39,000 bushels at 86c.@90c., closing at 86c.@88c. for new Mixed Western; 90½c.@91c. for old do., in store and delivered; 87c.@90½c. for Yellow Western, Jersey and Southern; 88c.@98c. for White do.; 84c.@85c. for odd lots from track in poor condition, ₱ bushel. Rye has been quiet, but very firm at from $1 08@$1 16½ for Jersey, Western and State, ₱ bushel. Barley continues in demand at unchanged rates. Sales, 5,100 bushels, at $1 09@$1 10 for Canada West, and 85c.@87½c. for State. Barley-malt has been quite nominal. Oats have been very quiet at about previous prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 32,500 bushels at 62c.@66c., as the extremes, for inferior to choice Mixed and White Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and Ohio, chiefly on the basis of 63c. for new Mixed Western, in store; 64½c.@65c. for State; 62c.@64c. for Jersey; 65c.@66c. for White Ohio, with fancy lots at rather higher figures, ₱ bushel. The export clearances, since our last, have been 987 bbls. Flour, and 4,694 bushels Corn for Liverpool, 6,238 bbls. Flour, 14,640 bushels Wheat, and 14,200 bushels Corn for Glasgow.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been dull and nominal at 17c.@18c. and 19c.@20c. respectively. The stock here consists of 5,800 bales Bags and 8,000 bales Bagging; and at Boston, of 6,000 Bags and 4,100 bales Bagging.

HAY—Bale Hay has been in moderate demand and firm at $1 20@$1 25 for shipping, and $1 25@$1 40 for local use, ₱ 100 ℔s. Straw continues in request at 80c.@$1 35 for Short and Long, ₱ 100 ℔s.

HEMP—Continues dull, in most instances at old rates. Manila, 10¼c.@10½c., gold; Jute, 5¼c.@6¼c., gold; Jute Butts 4c., currency, with sales reported of 3,000 bales, ₱ ℔. Messrs. H. H. CROCKER & Co. give the following statistics of the movements in

Manila Hemp.

	1871. Bales.	1870. Bales.
Imported into the United States Jan. 1 to date	13,729	6,870
On the way to the United States from Manila, Jan. 31	48,128	34,614
Stock in importers' and speculators' hands in Boston, Jan. 31	12,347	8,050
Stock in importers' and speculators' hands in New-York, Jan. 31	20,507	16,390
Stock on hand Jan. 1, all hands	46,442	37,674

Jute.

Imported into the United States from Jan. 1 to date	2,827	....
On the way to the United States Jan. 31	9,014	13,749
Loading at Calcutta last dates for the United States	1,500	3,400
Stock in importers' and speculators' hands in Boston, Jan 31	3,500	880
Stock in importers' and speculators' hands in New-York Jan. 31	11,000	4,300
Imported from Europe from Jan. 1 to date	....	300
Stock on hand Jan. 1, all hands	32,000	14,050

Jute Butts.

Imported into the United States from Jan. 1 to date	2,824	2,419
On the way to the United States from Jan. 31	21,186	15,720
Loading at Calcutta last dates for the United States	7,793	1,800
Stock in importers' and speculators' hands in Boston, Jan. 31	3,600	4,200
Stock in importers' and speculators' hands in New-York, Jan. 31	3,300	500
Stock on hand Jan. 1, all hands	20,950	17,500

HOPS—Continue in very limited request within a range from 5c.@12c. for crop of 1870, at 3c.@5c. for Yearlings; 1c.@3c. for older growth, and 18c.@22½c. for California, ₱ ℔. Receipts, 70 bales; exports, 150 bales.

MOLASSES.—The demand has been mainly for New-Orleans, the reported sales of which have been 480 bbls. at from 53c.@70c. ₱ gallon. We quote: Porto Rico nominally at from 30c.@35c.; Cuba, 20c.@25c.; English Islands 25c.@45c.; New-Orleans at from 50c.@70c. ₱ gallon.

Stock of Molasses in New-York, Feb. 1.

	1870.	1871.
Clayed Cuba, hhds	6,133	420
Cuba, Muscovado, hhds	9,527	4,766
English Islands	3,938	1,297
Porto Rico	230	17
Martinique	....	28
Total, hhds	19,828	6,528
New-Orleans, bbls	480	1,684

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in good demand at firmer and buoyant prices; sales, 3,000 bbls. Strained at $2 40@$2 45 ₱ 280 ℔s.; receipts, 954 bbls.; exports, 650 bbls.; stock in yard, 26,961 bbls. Tar has been quiet at former figures; stock, 11,096 bbls. Crude Turpentine dull and nominal; stock, 297 bbls. Spirits Turpentine has been in more urgent demand and quoted up to 50½c.@51c. for merchantable and shipping; sales, 190 bbls.; receipts, 85 bbls.; exports, 500 cases; stock in yard, 6,749 bbls. We quote Spirits Turpentine at 50c.@51c., as extremes, ₱ gallon. Crude nominal. Resin, $2 35@$8 50 ₱ 280 ℔s.; the latter for extra choice White. Tar, $2 40@$4 50. Pitch, $2 50 ₱ bbl.

PETROLEUM—The general market has been quite dull, the firmness of holders and limited offerings operating against free movements. At the close the advantage was rather in favor of buyers, who were bidding reservedly. Crude, in bulk, was very quiet at about 15¼c.@15¼c., ₱ gallon. Shipping Crude has been inactive and quoted at 19½c. here, and 19c. at Philadelphia. The receipts at Philadelphia were 460 bbls. today. The Creek advices have been on an easier and irregular market. Lower Creek deliveries were quoted at $4 70@$4 80 ₱ bbl. Refined has been in slack request since our last, with sales reported here of 1,300 bbls. Standard White, on the basis of 25¾c., and at Philadelphia, 3,500 bbls. do., for early delivery, at 25c. ₱ gallon, closing irregularly. The receipts at Philadelphia have been 130 bbls. The export clearances hence have been 300 bbls. and 4,980 cases for Malta, 1,150 bbls. and 5,000 cases for Odessa; and from Philadelphia, 1,800 gallons, in cases, for Ponce, P. R. Refined Oil, in cases, has been in moderate request, at from 30½c.@31½c. for prompt delivery, ₱ gallon. Naphtha has been in fair demand on the basis of 10c., in shipping order, with sales reported of 1,000 bbls.; 15c.@15½c. in cases, and 4¼c.@5c. in bulk, ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in light demand, since our last, for early delivery, though buyers have had any existing advantages to price. Sales have been reported for early delivery, since our last, of 475 bbls. at $22 75@$23, chiefly at $22 87@$23 for New Mess; $22 for Old Mess; $18 25@$19 50 for New Prime to Extra Prime; $21 45@$22 for Western and City Prime Mess, ₱ bbl. For forward delivery there was a moderate inquiry noted on the basis of $23 for Western Mess, seller March and April. Sales, since our last, 3,500 bbls; stock, 54,177 bbls. Dressed Hogs have been dull and heavy. We quote the range at 9¼c.@9¾c., chiefly at 9½c.@9¾c., for Western, and 10c.@11c. for City. Cut-meats have been in moderate request at previous rates; sales have been reported at equal to 150 pkgs. at 13½c.@14½c. for Pickled Hams, and 8¾c.@9c. for Shoulders, ₱ ℔. Bacon has been quiet, but steady; sales, 180 boxes at 12c. for Short Clear, 11¾c. for Long Clear, and 11¾c. for Short Rib. Lard has been offered more freely and quoted a trifle cheaper on a moderate trade. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 970 tcs. and bbls. for prompt delivery, at 12¾c.@13¼c. for No. 1 to choice Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 12¾c.@13¼c. for fair to choice new Western Steam, and 12¾c.@13c. for City, ₱ ℔. For forward delivery sales have been reported of 2,250 tcs. Western Steam, including seller March, at 13¼c., seller April, 13¾c. Beef has been in very brisk request at firm prices. Sales have been reported of 4,850 bbls., in lots, at $10@$15 for Plain Mess, $15@$18 for Extra, ₱ bbl. Tierce Beef has been inactive at $24@$28 50 for Prime Mess; $28@$31 50 for India Mess, ₱ tierce; sales, 85 tcs. Stock of Beef, 36,717 tcs. and bbls. Beef Hams have been in fair request at $28@$31 for large and job lots, ₱ bbl.; sales, 185 bbls. Butter has been in demand and quoted steady. We quote: State, inferior to fancy, 20c.@42c., and Western, inferior to fancy, 12c.@35c.; the day's receipts were 1,357 pkgs. Cheese has been quiet at from 5c.@16½c., as extremes, for very common to fancy Factory; the day's receipts have been 237 boxes.

SEEDS—There has been a moderate trade reported in Clover, at from 11¼c.@12c. for prime to choice, ₱ ℔. Other kinds have not varied essentially. Messrs. H. H. CROCKER & Co. give the following details of the movements in Linseed since Jan. 1:

Linseed.

	1871. Bags.	1870. Bags.
Imported into United States from Jan. 1 to date, Calcutta	70,644	46,220
On the way to the United States, Jan. 31, Calcutta	277,631	176,211
Landing at foreign ports at last dates for United States, Calcutta	47,805	22,650
Landing at foreign ports at last dates for United States, Bombay	None.	15,000
Stock in importers' and speculators' hands in Boston, Jan. 31, Calcutta	25,200	12,317
Stock in importers' and speculators' hands in Boston, Jan. 31, Bombay	4,900	None.
Stock in importers' and speculators' hands in New-York, Jan. 31, Calcutta	59,600	109,000
Stock in importers' and speculators' hands in New-York, Jan. 31, Bombay	None.	6,000
Supply	415,226	341,078
Imported from Europe from Jan. 1 to date	1,000	None.
Stock on hand Jan. 1, all hands	254,950	210,000
Prices current Jan. 31, ₱ bushel, gold	$2 30 56 ℔s. ₱ bush.	$2 20 52 ℔s. ₱ bush.

SUGARS—Raw have been firm in price, though not active. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 130 hhds. Cuba, Porto Rico and Demerara, at 9½c.@11½c.; and 1,929 boxes Havana at 8¾c.@11¾c. ₱ ℔. We quote fair to good Refining grades Cuba at 9¾c.@9⅝c.; fair to choice Grocery grades 9⅞c.@10⅜c.; Porto Rico Grocery grades range from 9¾c.@11c.; No. 12 Box Sugars, 10c.@10⅛c.; Refined continue in moderate request at from 11⅛c.@14⅛c. ₱ ℔. The current quotations for Hards were 14c.@14⅛c.; A's, 13c.; B's, 12⅞c.; Extra C's, 12⅛c.@12⅞c.; and Yellow, 11⅛c.@12⅛c.

Stock of Sugars in New-York, Feb. 1.

	1870.	1871.
Cuba, hhds	44,124	19,923
Porto Rico, hhds	4,547	1,301
English Islands, hhds	4,322	1,374
Martinique, hhds	1,285	1,265
New-Orleans, hhds	....	410
Total, hhds	54,258	24,273
Total, boxes	87,790	38,103
Total, bags	242,378	331,236
Melado, hhds	647	1,079

TALLOW—Sales have been reported, since our last, of 110,000 ℔s. Tallow at 8¼c.@9c., chiefly at 8½c.@9c. for prime; also 25,000 ℔s. Stearine at 12¼c.@13¼c., and small lots of Grease at 7c.@10c. ₱ ℔.

TOBACCO—The movements in this line, during the month of January, Messrs. M. RADER & Co. notice, thus: Kentucky Tobacco was in active demand throughout the past month, with sales of 3,100 hhds. from a comparatively small stock. Manufacturers and jobbers took 2,000 hhds.; for export, only 1,100 hhds. Prices remain unchanged except for sweet fillers and decided wrappers. Of the new crop, as yet, little has appeared; as the weather turns more favorable for prizing, we look for larger arrivals. We quote:

	Light Grades.	Heavy Grades.
Frosted lugs	6¼c.@ 6¾c.	—@—
Lugs	7c. @ 7½c.	7½c.@ 8¼c.
Common to medium leaf	7¾c. @ 8¼c.	8¾c.@ 9c.
Good to medium leaf	8¼c. @ 9¼c.	9½c.@10c.
Fine to medium leaf	9½c.@10½c.	10½c.@11c.
Selections	11c. @12c.	11¾c.@12½c.

Seed-leaf Tobacco—With the exception of several large lines taken on speculation, the business of the month was in small parcels, and showed very little animation. Connecticut and Massachusetts attracted some attention, as the low and medium sorts of leaf were more inquired for, and the reports of the poor quality of the new crop being now fully confirmed. State Seed met with a fair demand; in fact, any fair parcels, if offered at reasonable prices, are taken up at once. Ohio Tobacco showed considerable activity, the parcels sold being mostly of goods to arrive. As the bulk of the stock on hand is of this sort, it certainly will have to be used, as nothing else can take its place till the new crop is fit to work. Pennsylvania, although not as well liked as Ohio, owing to the same causes, met with a fair demand, and the principal lines of this sort changed owners, leaving little or no stock in first hands. A parcel of new crop of this State was offered, and though showing very much advanced and of good style, has not met with any demand as yet. The sales are: 500 cases Connecticut and Massachusetts, 28c.@37½c.@40c.@45c.; 250 cases New-York State, 21c.@23c.@25c.; 1,000 cases Ohio, 17c.@19c.; 550 cases Pennsylvania, 16c.@20c. We quote as follows: Old Crop Connecticut and Massachusetts Fillers, 15c.@18c.; Binders and Seconds, 25c.@32c.; Wrappery lots, 35c.@40c.; fine Wrappers, 45c.@65c.; New-York State Fillers, 12c.@15c.; average lots, 18c.@30c.; Wrappers, 20c.@40c.; Pennsylvania and Ohio Fillers, 12c.@14c.; average lots, 16c.@22½c.; Wrappers, 22c.@35c. *Havana Tobacco*—The main transactions of the month have been done in a jobbing way from importers; very few parcels of any amount have been sold, the large stock now on hand, together with the liberal receipts, having a depressing effect on the market, and, as a consequence, the range of prices are a little easier. Some 5,000 bales were taken for consumption, 1,000 bales for shipment, and 200 bales for export, at 90c. ₱ ℔., gold, in bond. *Yara Tobacco*—An arrival of 270 bales old III. cut Yara, from Bremen, met with a ready sale, the market being almost bare of stock. Thirty-three bales of new crop, assorted, sold on arrival at from 90c. to 91c. ₱ ℔. average. We quote as follows: New Crop *Havana*—Common, 77½c.@82½c., currency; Good, 85c.@95c., currency; Fine, 97½c.@$1 02½, currency. *Yara*—I Cut, 87½c.@90c., currency; II. Cut, $1 10, currency; average lot, 90c.@92½c., currency. *Manufactured Tobacco*—The only thing of consequence to report under this head is the steady inquiry for West India and South America, the demand for those ports being for black work, 10s and ½ ℔s. For all other destinations there is very little, if any, business doing; still, prices remain without change. Black work, Common and Medium, 15c.@19c., in bond; Good and Fine, 20c.@24c., in bond; bright work, Common and Medium, 25c.@30c., in bond; Good and Fine, 35c.@55c., in bond.

Domestic Tobacco Trade of the New-York and Brooklyn Inspection Warehouses in January.

	Kentucky. Hhds.	Virg. & N. Car. Hhds.	Ohio. Hhds.	Maryland. Hhds.	Total. Hhds.
Stock Jan. 1, 1871	11,520	452	19	33	12,024
Received since	381	11	..	..	392
Total	11,901	463	19	33	12,416
Delivered since	1,567	17	..	..	1,584
Stock Feb. 1, 1871	10,334	446	19	33	10,832
Brooklyn Inspection—					
Stock Jan. 1, 1871					4,464
Received since					145
Total					4,609
Delivered since					928
Stock in the Brooklyn Inspection Warehouse Feb. 1, 1871					3,681
Total stock Feb. 1, 1871					14,513

Spanish Tobacco trade of New-York in January.

	Havana, bales.	Yara, bales.
Stock on hand Jan. 1, 1871	18,854	....
Received since	6,362	303
Total	25,216	303
Delivered since	6,379	153
Stock on hand Feb. 1, 1871	18,837	150

WHISKY—Has been in better supply and less demand at a shade lower prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 430 bbls. at 94½c.@95c. for iron-bound pkgs., ₱ gallon. Receipts, 1,086 bbls.

WOOL—The movements in this line, during the month of January, Messrs. TELLKAMPF & KITCHING BROTHERS notice thus: "All descriptions of Wool have sold readily during the past month, and generally at improved rates. Extra Fleece Wools have been much sought for, and prices are five per cent. higher than at the beginning of the last month. Stocks of this and the lower grades are small, and holders are firm. Finer grades have moved less freely, but quotations are also better. Pulled Wools have met with ready sale, to manufacturers and dealers, at higher prices. Spring Clip California is in small stock, and price firm. Fall Wools have received more attention, and holders are firmer. The market is nearly bare of Texas Wools, which are readily taken, at full rates. Stocks of Carpet Wools are small and prices further improved.

There is but little fine foreign Wool here and quotations are unchanged. Sheep-skins have sold readily at full prices, and stocks are much reduced.

The Liverpool auction sales of East India Wools began on the 24th ult., and opening rates were about 10 ₱ cent. higher.

	Bales.	℔s.
The imports of Wool into New-York for the year 1868 were	28,213	13,499,159
The imports of Wool into New-York for the year 1869 were	46,196	20,710,281
The imports of Wool into New-York for the year 1870 were	28,304	13,024,949
The imports of Wool into New-York for month ending Jan. 28, 1871, were	3,276	1,453,595

Prices Current for Domestic Wool in New-York, Feb. 1, 1871.

	Cents ₱ ℔.
New-York, Michigan, Indiana.	
Extra and above Fleece	42@46
½ and ¾ blood Fleece	42@47
Common and ¼ Fleece	42@47
Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia.	
Choice and Saxony Fleece	55@60
Extra and XX Fleece	47@51
½ and ¾ blood Fleece	44@48
Common and ¼ Fleece	44@48
Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa.	
Extra and above Fleece	42@45
½ and ¾ blood Fleece	42@45
Common and ¼ Fleece	42@45
Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama.	
Washed Fleeces	46@48
Unwashed Fleeces	33@37
Unwashed Fleeces, burry	20@25
Texas.	
Unwashed Fleece, medium to fine	30@33
Common Fleece	18@22
Common Fleece, burry	16@20
Santa Fé.	
Washed white Fleece	27@33
Unwashed white Fleece	22@25
Black	19@21
California.	
Spring Clip, A P	29@34
Spring Clip, A 1	29@34
Spring Clip, A 2	28@32
Spring Clip, B	26@30
Spring Clip, S	18@24
Fall Clip and Lambs, A P	23@28
Fall Clip and Lambs, A 1	23@28
Fall Clip and Lambs, A 2	22@28
Fall Clip and Lambs, B	22@25
Fall Clip and Lambs, S	18@23
Burry lots 3c.@8c. ₱ ℔. less.	
Pulled, extra	30@42
Pulled, super	30@33
Pulled, low	20@30
Pulled Wool.	
Extra	38@45
Super	38@45
No. 1	28@33
No. 2	11@18
Lambs	36@40
Western limed pulled	37@41
Southern limed pulled	35@38
Tub-washed	50@55

FREIGHTS—The general market has been dull today. The offerings of produce have been lighter. Room has not been offered with much freedom, however, and the tendency of rates has been in favor of ship-owners. For Liverpool the reported engagements included 1,800 bales Cotton at 9-32d.@11-32d. by sail, and 5-16d.@⅜d. chiefly at ⅜d. by steam, ₱ ℔.; 1,000 bbls. Flour, by sail, part at 2s. 6d ₱ bbl.; 7,800 bushels Wheat, by sail, at 6¼d. ₱ bushel; 125 pkgs. Lard and Tallow, by sail, at 25s.; 200 pkgs. Lard, by steam, at 35s. ₱ ton; also, a British ship, with a full cargo of Cotton, from New-Orleans, at 9-16d. ₱ ℔. For London, 5,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 6d. ₱ bbl., and 350 tcs. Beef at 4s. ₱ tierce. For Cork and orders, a British bark of 299 tons register, with equal to about 2,000 quarters Wheat at 6s. ₱ quarter; an American ship, of 1,222 tons register, with a full cargo of Cotton, from Savannah, privileges extending to several ports, United Kingdom and the Continent, on private terms. For Rotterdam, 600 bales Cotton, on private terms, and, rumored, a vessel, with general cargo, on private terms. For Antwerp, 7,800 bushels Wheat, by sail, at 8d. ₱ bushel, which rate was bid, and 8¼d. for room for another load or two; 3,060 tcs. Lard at 32s. 6d., and 100 boxes Bacon at 30s. ₱ ton.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Feb. 1, 1871.

There was very little trade in live stock on this forenoon in or close to New-York City. There are no quotations of horned Cattle or of Milch Cows, neither are there any to be had of live Veals. Sheep were brisk from 5¼c.@7½c. ₱ ℔.; the quality was good in the aggregate, and the supplies were light. At Fortieth-street Hog Market Hogs were not quoted, all business being effected by slaughterers on Hogs consigned to such like firms direct from the West, on private terms.

SALES TODAY.

MCGRAW & REID sold 66 Sheep, weight 5,880 ℔s., at 6¾c. ₱ ℔. HUME & ELLIOTT sold 49 Sheep, weight 4,000 ℔s., at 7¼c. ₱ ℔.; 97 Sheep, weight 8,780 ℔s., at 6¾c. ₱ ℔.; 48 Sheep, weight 4,150 ℔s., at 6¾c. ₱ ℔.; 35 Sheep, weight 3,400 ℔s., at 6¾c. ₱ ℔. J. KIRBY sold 190 Sheep, weight 15,800 ℔s., at 6c. ₱ ℔.; 175 Sheep, weight 13,400 ℔s., at 5¾c. ₱ ℔.; 34 Sheep, weight 2,540 ℔s., at 5¾c. ₱ ℔.

FORTY-EIGHTH-STREET SHEEP MARKET.

Fresh arrivals for this forenoon: 680 Sheep.

WEEHAWKEN YARDS.

Weekly report of sales effected by JUDD & BUCKINGHAM for week ending Jan. 31, 1871: 3,745 Sheep; average price ₱ head, $4 80; total sum received, $17,997 70; range of prices, from 4¾c.@7½c. ₱ ℔.

Gross arrivals at Weehawken Yards for week ending Jan. 30, 1871: 2,796 head of horned Cattle, 7,899 Sheep and Lambs, 33 Horses, arrived in 210 cars.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEB. 2, 1871.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THE POOR GENTLEMAN. Characters by Messrs. John Gilbert, George Clarke, Fisher, Mrs. Barry, Mrs. Sefton, and others.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near Broadway.
SARATOGA. Leading characters by Messrs. Harkins, Lewis, Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport and Miss Fanny Morant.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
WEE WILLIE WINKIE. Characters by Messrs. G. L. Fox, Honeywood, Atkins, Miss Fanny Beane, Miss Rogers, Miss Yeamans, and others.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
RICHELIEU. Characters by Messrs. Edwin Booth, Barrett, Sheridan, Miss Pateman, Miss Livingston and others.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
THE BLACK CROOK. Leading characters by Messrs. Morton, Rogers, Hamilton, and Miss Pauline Markham.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
Broadway, near Washington-place.
HUNTED DOWN. Leading character by Miss Laura Keene.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.
GRAND EQUESTRIAN and GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES.

SOMERVILLE GALLERY.
No. 82 5th-av.
EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS AND OTHER WORKS OF ART.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
23d-st., corner 4th-av.
EXHIBITION OF PICTURES.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and at No. 40 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.; also at No. 6 Astor-place, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

FRANCE AND PRUSSIA.

A Berlin dispatch says the terms of peace offered by the Germans to the French are the cession of Alsace and Lorraine, with Metz and Belfort and the colony of Pondicherry; the payment of ten milliards of francs, and the transfer of twenty first-rate French men-of-war to the German Navy. These M. FAVRE refers to the National Assembly, to meet at Bordeaux. A Florence dispatch says Prussia declines the peace suggestions of neutrals, preferring to prescribe her own conditions. M. GAMBETTA says the Bordeaux Government has ordered the execution of the armistice, but cannot order the elections without further explanations and without knowing the fate of Paris. Bordeaux Municipality has made a protest against peace on dishonorable terms. M. GAMBETTA adds that he will announce the determination of the Bordeaux Government after communication with the "personage" from Paris. In the meantime he urges the incessant drilling of the recruits who come in during the armistice. The armistice is said to have been extended to the Eastern Department. Upon the representation of M. FAVRE that Paris was already suffering from want of food, the German Emperor ordered three millions of rations to be sent to the city from the stores of the army. The supply of bread in the city will last only till Saturday, and horseflesh will be out by the 11th. Great quantities of food are en route from Belgium, and the Germans are making every effort to supply the inhabitants with breadstuffs. It was reported that firing had been heard in the Belleville and Versailles quarters of Paris on the 31st ult., and disturbances were apprehended. It is denied that the Emperor of Germany is about to return to Berlin. He will probably not return until a definitive peace is concluded. The report that BOURBAKI's army had entered Switzerland is denied. Permission has been granted the French commandant to transport sick French soldiers through Swiss territory. The Swiss Government is said to have remonstrated with the German Government against violation of Swiss territory by German soldiers.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

The London Conference, according to a report in Constantinople, will not close its sessions until France is represented. The Austrian Foreign Minister, in a speech in Pesth, advocates an increased armament, urging that the danger of warlike complications was not a phantom. The Imperial policy, he said, is peace, but foreign Powers must understand that Austria is ready for defense....Small-pox is decreasing in London. Frosts have endangered crops of all kinds in England.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, a remonstrance against female suffrage from women of New-England, was submitted. Several new bills were introduced, none of which are of importance. Information concerning cotton culture in Brazil, and trade between that country and the United States, was asked for on motion of Mr. SCHURZ. A resolution expressing the sympathy of the American people for the sufferers by the European war was adopted, and one expressing sympathy especially for the French, and extending encouragement to them so far as permitted by the laws, was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. The question of admitting Senators from Georgia was next taken up, and after some debate the resolution admitting JOSHUA HILL was adopted, and that gentleman was sworn in. The debate then proceeded on Mr. THURMAN's proposition to admit Mr. MILLER also, which was finally referred to the Judiciary Committee. The Consular and West Point Appropriation bills were then passed. A motion to proceed with the Steam-ship Subsidy bills gave rise to some discussion, but no vote was reached at the hour of adjournment.

In the House several bills were reported from Committees and passed. None of these were of special interest. The minority report of the Judiciary Committee on woman suffrage was presented. The bill prescribing an oath of office for persons who participated in the rebellion, but are not disqualified from holding office by the Fourteenth Amendment was taken up, and after considerable debate was passed by a vote of 118 to 89. It provides that such persons shall take the oath prescribed for those whose disabilities have been removed. The principal opposition to the bill was made by Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, Mr. LONG, of Georgia and Mr. PORTER, of Virginia. The debate was at times quite excited, and even disorderly. Messrs. GARFIELD, of Ohio, DAWES, of Massachusetts, and FARNSWORTH, were among the advocates of the bill. The proceedings closed with the appointment of the members of the Conference Committee on the bill abolishing the grades of Admiral and Vice-Admiral.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, a bill was introduced to authorize attorneys of the Supreme Court to take affidavits and acknowledgments. The bill amending the act investing in Boards of Supervisors certain powers, and prescribing them fees, was passed. Mr. MURPHY offered resolutions proposing amendments to the Constitution in relation to forfeiture of suffrage for crime or bribery. Mr. TWEED asked unanimous consent to these, as they were the Democratic platform, but they went over under the rule. Mr. WOOD also submitted resolutions to amend the Constitution as proposed by the Constitutional Convention, relating to qualification of voters. They were referred to the Judiciary Committee. The New-York Boys' and Girls' Lodging-house Aid bill was reached on general orders but opposition was made, Mr. NORTON declaring that he had letters alleging misapplication of the fund against the Superintendent. It was recommitted to hear the charges. After dispensing of the general orders the Senate adjourned. In the House, among the bills passed was that appropriating money to pay for publishing the official canvass of the votes of the State. Bills were introduced to amend the charter of Brooklyn, by providing for a register of assessments; requiring that railroad company bonds shall be registered; to exempt the law libraries of practicing attorneys from sale under execution; providing that incarcerated witnesses in criminal cases shall, at the end of fourteen days, be examined and discharged, their testimony to be as valid as if given orally; and to establish a Police in Yonkers. A series of amendments to the Constitution, relating to bribery at elections, provoked by the recent Message of the Governor, was offered, and sent to the Judiciary Committee. The matter of enacting more general and fewer special laws was debated at length, and referred to the Judiciary Committee. Mr. GOODRICH offered a series of resolutions, setting forth the trickery by which the majority report in the Twombly contest was sprung upon the House, but the Speaker ruled it out of order. A resolution of welcome to the recently-arrived Irish exiles and patriots was laid over, to permit Mr. ALVORD to make a speech on the subject. An amendment to the Constitution providing that a salary of $1,000 be paid to each member of the Legislature and $500 extra to the Speaker, was laid over, and the House adjourned.

GENERAL.

The public debt statement which has just been issued, shows a reduction, during January, of $4,040,986 75.

The ice on the river, at West Point, is scarcely three inches thick, and is covered with slush and water to the depth of six inches, making the crossing dangerous. Passengers and mails are drawn over on hand sleighs. A break-up of the ice is hourly expected.

CHAS. McDERMOTT, a coachman, was burned to death on Tuesday night, in a stable owned by Mr. DUTICH, on South Broad-street, Philadelphia.

The Massachusetts Senate, by a vote of 19 to 15, has passed an order restoring the appropriation for the State Constabulary, from $30,000 to $159,900, as originally reported from the Finance Committee.

At the Republican Congressional Convention for the First District of Connecticut, held in Hartford yesterday, Hon. JULIUS L. STRONG, the present Representative, was unanimously renominated for Congress. The Republicans of the Second Congressional District, yesterday, renominated STEPHEN W. KELLOGG.

The dikes of Smyrna, in Asiatic Turkey, have been destroyed by a torrent, and a large part of the town inundated and many of the inhabitants drowned.

The Naval Board, of which Vice-Admiral ROWAN is President, to examine into the complaints of officers claiming to have been unjustly treated in the promotions made by Mr. WELLES in 1865, under the act of that date, convened yesterday in Washington.

An Havana dispatch says Ex-Gov. SIAVA and ORTEGA have left there for Spain. The crew of the wrecked English bark *Falkland*, which was lost at Salt Keys, have been brought to Havana. Only two of the last party of filibusters remain alive.

The Arkansas Senate, on Tuesday, struck the name of Mr. BROOKS from the roll by a vote of 16 to 7, and referred his credentials to the Committee on Credentials. The impeachment resolution regarding Lieut.-Gov. JOHNSON was indefinitely postponed in the House by 48 to 30.

The West Virginia Legislature, on the 31st ult., elected H. G. DAVIS, Democrat, United States Senator to succeed Mr. WILLEY.

Rev. Dr. E. T. FITCH, Professor of Divinity at Yale College, died on Tuesday night in New-Haven.

Small-pox has broken out in St. John, N. B., and sixteen cases are reported up to yesterday.

Hon. JOHN ROSS, a member of the Canadian Senate, died at his residence near Toronto yesterday.

An Ashland, Penn., dispatch says work will begin in the Schuylkill mining region about the 15th or 20th inst.

JOHN HANLON was hanged yesterday in Philadelphia for murder.

How Long Will Protestants Endure?

There is a steady and insensible change going on in this State in the seat of political power, which involves most important consequences, and which our readers ought to carefully weigh. The population of this City and the surrounding counties, owing to immigration and the prolific power of a laboring class, is increasing at an enormous rate. The interior and agricultural counties are growing in a much less rapid degree. It is true that in the last decade our Metropolis has greatly fallen off in growth, compared to the previous; but this has arisen mainly from the fact that the middle classes are transferring themselves to the adjacent counties. The increase of Westchester and Kings is still immense, as compared with that of St. Lawrence and Oneida. It is also the lowest laboring classes which increase the most rapidly, as is the experience everywhere in the civilized world. Our political power follows population, and the result is that the governing power of this portion of the State, and in consequence the whole State is fast centering itself in the ranks of the lowest and most ignorant class of the whole community—the Irish Catholic laborers and tenement-house population of New-York and its vicinity, led by shrewd native demagogues. Each year gives this class a greater numerical value. They work together as a compact battalion under able and audacious leaders. They control in the City administration enormous sums of money. Where they are deficient in votes, they can create them. The timid or the ambitious Americans who have belonged to the same party organization, have not nerve or principle enough to separate themselves from these useful associates, whom socially they despise.

Thus it happens that this accumulation of ignorant voters in one corner of the State controls more and more every year the interior counties. Were it left to itself, it could do little, as even the plundering of the City treasury would soon be checked by the honest yeomanry of the rural districts. But this mass of voters here is in affiliation with a large party in the country, the majority of whom are directly opposed to them in all their ideas and habits. Party links, and the hopes of emolument and office, bind the two opposing wings together, and the Democratic Party of New-York State is simply the tool of the Irish Catholic laborers and their demagogues in this City.

The course the latter have marked out for themselves is simple and clear. They had first to get absolute possession of the government and income of this wealthy capital. This they have done. Next, they aimed at founding the Roman Catholic Church, so that it could not be easily shaken. This they have nearly accomplished by State and City grants of land and moneys. The amounts which the various Romanist churches have received, either from the Common Council or the Legislature, during the past few years, would be incredible, were we not so hardened to such appropriations.

Their next blow was aimed at the free schools, in carrying through the appropriation for "sectarian schools." Though but partially effective, this blow will be repeated either this or some succeeding year, with more complete success. Already some of our Ward schools are supplied entirely with Catholic teachers, and everything is "expurgated" from the books taught which might seem to smack too much of liberty of conscience and of thought. Many of our citizens will undoubtedly see the day—unless some great revolution breaks forth—when the Board of Education of this City will be as thoroughly Roman Catholic as Tammany is now.

The next blow—perhaps the most insulting of all—has been aimed, during this session, in the bill for "hereditary religion." By this it is assumed that every Protestant charity dealing with the *enfants perdus* of our streets, is engaged in spreading a false religion, and therefore must annually expurgate (or criminate) itself before the Legislature, under a penalty of one hundred dollars for each offense! As a correspondent suggests, the natural amendment to this act would be a provision requiring every Protestant householder to make an annual statement, under oath, that he had never invited his Roman Catholic servants to family devotions, or "otherwise interfered with their religious belief."

These incredible insults to the courage of our Protestant bodies would never be given by these demagogues if our own leaders had not shown themselves in the whole question such utter cowards. When the most eminent public men of the country are afraid to speak a word for one of the grandest events in the history of liberty, because the priests will denounce them before the ignorant Roman rabble, what can be expected but that such tools of the priests as Senator NORTON and his associates, will propose such insulting acts as this in the Senate of the New-York Legislature? If our Protestant bodies do not arise and show some manhood, they will deserve to be thus trampled on and insulted by the delegates of the Catholic masses in these counties. And they may be certain that the treatment they have thus far received from the Tammany Ring is mild and considerate to what is in store for them.

The Democracy, North and South.

Southern Democrats protest against the investigation which a special committee of the Senate has been appointed to conduct, as indicating a disposition to reopen the reconstruction question and exact fresh guarantees. Northern Democrats protest against the contemplated legislation for enforcing a general registration of voters and otherwise finishing the work of the Election law of last session, as an outrage upon the rights of States. Altogether, then, the Democracy are in a protesting mood. They are sorely disgusted with the course of events and the prospects of their party in national affairs.

If anything were needed to vindicate Congress from the accusations preferred at the South, yesterday's action of the House supplies it. The virtual abolition of the test oath is the best possible evidence, not only of the readiness of Congress to remove obstacles created and penalties imposed during the rebellion, but of its desire to re-establish friendly and even cordial relations between the sections. The fact that the Reconstruction Committee reported favorably of the Senate bill, proves that the Committee is willing to let bygones be bygones; and the vote of the House points to the same conclusion. Senator MORTON's inquiry is in a different direction. It has nothing to do with reconstruction. It deals with the general question of order at the South—with the administration of law, the security of life and property, and other matters that throw light upon the condition of Southern society. There can be no doubt that in certain States lawlessness abounds. There are districts in which life and property are insecure, and in which the sluggishness of local law secures impunity to the offenders. In some localities, crime seems to be invested with a partisan hue—in others, it is more or less the product of things not far removed from social disorganization. The business of the Senate Committee is to bring together positive information in regard to the nature and causes of violence, which here and there renders the authority of the Federal Government little better than a mockery. Why the South should be offended by the investigation, we are unable to comprehend. The Southern people can have no interest in the prevalence of disorder; yet they really identify themselves with it when they decry a proceeding which only the guilty need fear.

The outcry of the Northern Democrats at the prospect of so much Federal legislation as may be necessary to assure the purity of elections, is quite as irrational and quite as suspicious. The right of Congress to regulate all matters connected with Federal elections is undoubted, and more than this it has not attempted. Interference has been absolutely forced upon it. Fraud has become so conspicuous a part of the Democratic machinery in the work of an election, that the General Government must come to the rescue of honest voters, or quietly allow the influences which control at Albany to manifest their potency at Washington. The resistance offered by the Democrats suggests the reflection that they care less for the constitutional rights of States than for the unconstitutional right of organized knaves and ruffians to manage constituencies as Tammany manages New-York.

It is evident that neither in the North nor the South have the Democrats realized the full significance of the lesson taught during the last ten years. The perpetrators of fraudulent naturalization, fraudulent voting, and fraudulent counting of votes in the Northern cities, vainly imagine that State authority will enable them to defy Federal interference. The Southern desperadoes and thieves and general malcontents hug the delusion that the restoration of their States to positions in the Union renders them once more independent of Federal power. In each case there is a very serious mistake. Having guaranteed to its citizens political equality, the General Government is bound to secure to them the free exercise of the franchise. The Election law of last session was the result. If it is necessary to embrace the registration of voters and the full protection of the polls, the requisite provisions will be supplied. There is no inclination to meddle with what properly belongs to the States, but on the other hand there is a firm determination to crush the usurpation and to punish the frauds by which local authority has been made the cover for gross attacks upon the integrity of the General Government. The ballot-box cannot be everlastingly corrupted under the pretense of guarding States' rights.

Nor can States' rights be converted into a pretext for uninterrupted lawlessness in any part of the South. The States have the opportunity of showing themselves capable of protecting, and willing to protect, the lives and property of all classes of their people. If they establish their ability to maintain order, and the due performance of their duties by local Courts and functionaries, Senator MORTON's Committee need occasion them no anxiety. But if it be found that local authority is negligent or inefficient—that audacious crimes have gone unpunished, and that certain classes of the population are at the mercy of bands of ruffians—it is clear that Congress will not shirk its responsibility. No portion of the Union can be permitted to defy law, and trample on order; and if the crimes that are reported are proved to be the result of any defect in the law, or any remissness in its administration, the General Government will properly provide for the emergency. The duty of protecting law-abiding people overrides the Democratic dogma of States' rights, as the Kuklux and their friends will probably discover.

Sad Event in Journalism.

It is with great regret that we record a melancholy event in connection with a certain low paper. Some time ago a respectable man named DANA was invited to edit that paper. He complied, and for six months or so made it tolerably respectable. Under this treatment, however, it failed, and the respectable Mr. DANA retired, or died, it is not quite certain which, although people generally think that he is really gone forever. Then an impostor appeared upon the scene, and, under the name of CHARLES ASSASSIN DANA, began abusing every respectable man in the community, from the President downward. This paid at first, but the public soon grew tired of "blackguardism." It was useless for any one attacked in the *Daily Scamp* to reply, for the editor had this advantage—that nothing could possibly sink him to a lower place in public estimation than he had arrived at through his own acts. To expose his character was as superfluous a piece of work as blackening a chimney.

The spurious DANA, then, could not possibly recover the reputation of the real one. Consequently he attacked private character with greater virulence than ever, until his paper was considered a disgrace to every respectable household. Black-mail was freely levied by him or his subordinates. He began to think that an attack in the *Scamp* was quite fatal to any man's reputation, whereas it only sunk his own lower in the mire than ever. At last he grew afraid to put his head inside the Club to which he belonged, and everybody cut him in the streets—a sad warning to good little boys who wish to grow up a comfort to their parents and a credit to themselves.

A great many respectable people were owners of the *Scamp*, and sometimes were not sorry to see men (or even women) attacked, if they happened to bear a grudge against them. Mr. MARSHALL O. ROBERTS and Mr. CYRUS FIELD, men who are the admiration of the public, were among these proprietors. But one day a deplorable event happened to the wicked DANA, who had taken the good DANA's name. He was branded as a cowardly libeler and a professional black-mailer—hard words, but he knew there was no denying them. So he set to work pelting his real or supposed accusers with the nastiest mud he could find in the gutters in front of his house, and they are the dirtiest gutters in all the City. He had long done the same thing to numbers of respectable men. He always said that he did it from "patriotism," thus affording a living illustration of the truth of the old saying, that patriotism is often "the last refuge of a scoundrel." This brings the sorrowful tale down to the present hour.

For several days past the *Scamp* has not had a word to say about Mr. BANCROFT DAVIS. Gov. FISH is left unnoticed. Gen. GRANT is not assailed, and what is stranger still, even his wife and children are spared fresh insults. This involved a great sacrifice for the impostor DANA, but he had his own reputation to tinker up, and so could no longer wage war on women and children. The receipts from black-mailing fell off to a degree that alarmed the highly-respectable gentlemen who really own the *Scamp*. Even Mr. JOHN RUSSELL YOUNG had nothing said about him for nearly a week—an event wholly unprecedented. The real Mr. DANA, now dead and buried, was once a friend of Mr. YOUNG's, which was a very good reason for Mr. CHARLES ASSASSIN DANA slandering that gentleman.

So at last (to make a long story short) this poor despised man caused it to be made known to the NEW-YORK TIMES that he had thirty or forty paragraphs in type abusing sundry gentlemen who were supposed to be connected with its staff. In these paragraphs he had compressed as many falsehoods as he could, with the help of a large corps of black-mailers, and he announced that he would certainly publish them all unless—in a word there were the usual conditions. "Pay up or I'll attack you." It certainly is a hard case, but we cannot help Mr. DANA out of it. If a bird *will* foul its own nest, we must leave it to enjoy the same. It is of no use this DANA's sending word to us that he has half a hundred paragraphs in type, because no one employed by us will pay him any money for suppressing them, and this for two reasons, not to mention any better ones. In the first place, he would be sure to take the money, and publish the paragraphs afterward, after his usual custom; in the next, since his paragraphs contain nothing but misshapen falsehoods from beginning to end, they cannot possibly injure any one. Now if this man DANA could get any respectable person to say that his slanders are true, it might be different. But this is just where the shoe pinches. This is where Mr. MARSHALL O. ROBERTS, and the only respectable men who will speak to him, break down. He must, therefore, go on with his pretty little romances. Let him print them all at once, or one at a time, or five in a bunch, or in any other way that his fancy may suggest. Lies can hurt no man—but when it can be said with truth of a journalist that he has wantonly defamed private character, and turned his paper into an instrument of levying black-mail, and sacrificed every honorable friendship he possessed, and earned the distinction of telling more untruths in a more cowardly fashion than any man alive—then indeed his story points a very sad moral. Let the young think of it. The wretched DANA himself is past praying for—but his example may save others from bringing themselves to his dreadful position. That is why we refer to his truly heart-rending case.

Failure of Our State Prison System.

During rather more than twenty-five years the Prison Association of the State of New-York has been engaged in discharging the duties entrusted to them by their charter, "to visit, inspect and examine all the prisons in the State, and annually report to the Legislature their state and condition, and all such other things in regard to them as may enable the Legislature to perfect their government and discipline." Practically, the sphere of their inquiries has been coextensive with the boundaries of the Union, and on the general question of penal discipline and criminal reform, their annual reports are the most reliable guides that we possess. With reference to the prisons of this State, the salutary recommendations of this Association have, from year to year, been pretty consistently disregarded. From time to time, we have seen spasmodic efforts made at Albany to give them the sanction of law, but the management of our larger prisons being regarded there more as a political engine than a social problem of the highest importance, nearly every attempt at reform has fallen short of any practical result. The cardinal reform which has been persistently urged by the Association is the formation of a supervisory Board of Managers, to be substituted for the present Inspectors, who are practically irresponsible and necessarily partisan. Last year the State Senate unanimously sanctioned the introduction of the amendment to the Constitution, which must precede the creation of such a body, but the Assembly failed to take any action upon it. On Friday last Mr. CAULDWELL again offered the resolution of last year to the Senate, and this time its fate was to be "laid over."

The memorial to the Governor lately issued by the Association contains an arraignment of our existing prison management, which is as severe as it is conclusive. Their initial charge is against the efficiency of the supervision exercised by the three Inspectors, who, under the existing Constitution, are practically "governors of the prisons and controllers of the system." They exercise the power of appointing some two hundred subordinates, representing gross salaries of about $220,000 a year, and their patronage is, of course, dictated by considerations which have everything to do with strengthening their party, and nothing to do with the right government of the prisons. As the political complexion of the Board changes, so does the character of the subordinates, and a service which pre-eminently requires men of experience and character is liable to a general revolution every two years, to the very obvious detriment of the community, on moral as well as pecuniary grounds. In their carefully-elaborated statistical details, the Executive Committee of the Association make out a very strong case of mismanagement and failure against the existing system of prison management. Our legislators have verbally enunciated the principle that our State Prisons should be made self-supporting, as steadily as they have ignored it in practice. At the outset of the present system, in 1847, the official reports showed an excess of $4,973 of expenditures over earnings, and after a twenty-three years' trial we find the annual deficit has attained the sum of $225,061. In fact, the figures of the Inspectors themselves show that during the period from 1847 to 1869 inclusive, the gross excess of expenditure over revenue has been close on two millions of dollars.

The general importance of the question, and the necessity for immediate action to correct the growing abuses attending frequent changes of Administration, are very strongly urged in the "memorial." Briefly recapitulated, its points are, that prison management involves an annual expenditure of about one million dollars, and the question occurs whether the amount shall be earned by the prisons, or be imposed as a tax upon the people; that no supervisory power exists to determine whether the expenditures made by the Inspectors have been requisite, and have been carried out with a due regard to economy; that the transport of prisoners now costs the State about twenty-five thousand dollars a year, but could readily be done for a quarter of that amount, and that in several well-defined instances the governing power of our prisons has failed to obey the law of the land. The moral abuses of the existing system are declared to be not less open and obvious. The legislative provisions made for the erection of solitary cells for the insubordinate have never been complied with, the liberal grants made for the purchase of books have never been accounted for, and there has been the most lamentable neglect of the instruction of prisoners. The principle of commutation of sentence dependent upon the exertions of the convict has been greatly abused, as may be inferred from the fact "that in 1868, out of 1,128 prisoners who left during the year, only eighty-two left by expiration of sentence, while 829 went out by commutation under the law." We have only enumerated a few of the evils pointed out by the memorialists, but have given enough examples to show the necessity for the creation of an independent and permanent Board, such as the Prison Association rightly concludes is absolutely required to prevent our State Prison management from degenerating into a still more discreditable failure.

The Brooklyn Stabber.

When DE QUINCEY wrote his "Murder Considered as a Fine Art," the essay was commonly deemed an amusing but rather fantastic freak of imagination. This is funny, thought many readers, but totally incredible. It is magnificent but it is not human nature. Yet precisely such things occur. The inexplicable is by no means lacking in the complex elements that inspire men's actions. An example is just now conspicuous which, if put in a novel, would have been ridiculed as absurd. In our neighbor city of Brooklyn, an unknown miscreant has for some time been distinguishing himself by indulging in a passion as terrible as it is grotesque. Armed with a knife, he prowls about at night in search of young girls, selecting comely ones for choice, and, watching his opportunity, he cuts savagely at their faces. Sometimes the blow falls elsewhere, but the ruffian obviously aims at the head. His object appears to be simply to mutilate, since he never attempts to rob his victims. There have been five authenticated cases of these assaults, the first having occurred in the latter part of November, and the fifth last Saturday night. They have generally occurred in or near Grand and Remsen streets, and the perpetrator, after his attack, always makes off with great swiftness. Quite a panic has been created, especially among working girls, whose business keeps them out after dark; and the Common Council of Brooklyn has offered a reward of $250 for the apprehension of the offender.

The peculiarity about this strange affair is not only that it is unaccompanied by any effort to steal, but that it is so deliberately disposed over considerable intervals of time. It would seem that the guilty person, wishing to enjoy his frightful pastime to the utmost, limits himself with cautious reserve in its indulgence. He apparently lays down for himself a regular plan of operations. Thus, on one night, we may suppose him to reflect, he will slash off some young woman's ear. This being successfully accomplished, he may retire and gloat for a week or two over the exploit. Emerging with fresh gusto, he may determine to have the pleasure of slitting some other poor girl's cheek, and again retreat to chuckle in his mysterious lair at compassing so exquisite a gratification. To slice off some other victim's lips may furnish, after due repose, the third dish of this extraordinary banquet—and so on. That these things, or things very like them, have been done we know; the motive so far is unfathomable. The theory of insanity is suggested, and no doubt is plausible. The old story says that Malays sometimes "run a muck," as it is called, hacking and maiming every one they meet; but in such cases they are, we believe, assumed to be not only irresponsible morally, but the subjects of sudden frenzy. While in the paroxysm they are totally bereft of reason. The Brooklyn assassin, on the other hand, if really a monomaniac, has a distinct method in his madness. He invariably addresses the women he approaches as a civil stranger, as if to allay any possible fears, and so get the best chance to do his work in an artistic way. Again, his regard for his personal safety and the artful celerity with which he provides for it, is a decided point of difference. The muck-running Malay takes blows as well as gives them, and seems as regardless of pain as most East Indian devotees. If this Brooklyn stabber is indeed a maniac, his is certainly a very curious kind of lunacy. If he be sane, we remember no case in the records of crime which furnishes a parallel to, or which suggests any intelligent explanation of, his conduct.

MINOR TOPICS.

The Prussian demands upon France are fearfully heavy, so heavy indeed that the ill-timed vaporing of GAMBETTA seems almost to have an excuse, and even the certain concurrence of the people in anything that promises peace becomes a little doubtful. Alsace and German Lorraine the majority of the French people are doubtless prepared to part with; Metz and Belfort they may resign, though with rather more hesitation; the cession of the town of Pondicherry, their chief Asiatic settlement next to the Imperial acquisitions in Cochin China, will hardly awaken much regret among the nation, and the transfer of twenty frigates might pass without serious opposition. But to be called on to foot the tremendous bill of some two thousand millions of dollars in gold, in addition to their own war expenditure, is calculated to make the people and their Deputies stand somewhat aghast. Now is the time for the friendly offices to be interposed, that have been so liberally promised to France by Powers, great and little. Austria and Italy will, doubtless, throw the weight of their good offices on the side of France, so as to render the terms less onerous, while England will, probably, be greatly exercised about the obvious resolution of Prussia to obtain a footing in India, as well as her declared ambition to become a great naval Power, and may, accordingly, be prepared to mediate with greater decision than heretofore. Our own Government occupies a position less likely to be misunderstood by Prussia than any of the European advocates for France, and may, therefore, find an opportunity to do what it can to prevent the young Republic being compelled to begin its career with so fearful a load [illegible] to drag it downward.

The Westchester annexationists have their deputies at Albany, and Mr. TWEED obligingly places his gorgeous apartments at their disposal. Their argument, as addressed to the Senate Committee on Municipal Affairs, rigidly excludes all reference to the interests and wishes of New-York. That certain interests in some of the Westchester towns are favorable to an extension of the City's authority, they make tolerably apparent; but neither they nor their Tammany friends pretend that the measure is desirable, considered in relation to this City. The truth is, that so far as our citizens are concerned, the measure is extremely undesirable. It would make their municipal condition worse instead of better,—and it is surely bad enough at present to satisfy the worst enemies of republican institutions. We want improved local government,—not an enlargement of the field over which official rascality may spread with impunity.

GOV. HOFFMAN's recent message, recommending the adoption of resolutions preliminary to an amendment of the State Constitution directed against bribery at elections, was yesterday acted upon in both Chambers. In the Senate, the resolutions "went over under the rule," despite Mr. TWEED's declaration that they form the Democratic platform. In the Assembly, they were referred to the Judiciary Committee. We infer, therefore, that the Democracy have recovered from the surprise occasioned by the Governor's Message,—though his precise object none of them has ventured to explain. Tammany can well afford to laugh at the change proposed. The sources of its power, and the means with which it operates, cannot be reached by a constitutional amendment. It does not descend to bribery in detail. A legion is kept in its service, and will continue to do its work until the intelligence and moral principle of the City rise in their might and sweep the abomination out of existence. Why, let us ask, does not Gov. HOFFMAN urge the enforcement of the law against the bribery of legislators?

Among the most interesting lectures of the season, that to be delivered this evening by Mr. JAMES PARTON will doubtless rank in the first place. His subject is "One Hundred Years Ago," and with Mr. PARTON's genius for making any theme interesting, and at the same time conveying many a useful lesson, he can scarcely fail to render his lecture a great success. It will be delivered at Association Hall, at 8 o'clock.

There seems a strong probability that the National Election law of last session will be supplemented with a general system of registration and other means of preventing a fraudulent exercise of the franchise. The House bill upon the subject provides for the registration of voters only where registration does not take place under local laws. The measure introduced on Tuesday by Senator EDMUNDS requires the annual registration of qualified voters as a condition of voting, and organizes Boards of Registration for the purpose under the direction of United States Marshals. This seems an essential addition to the Election law, and its enactment will exercise a wholesome influence upon local action. Whatever measure may be finally agreed upon, it should not omit provision for securing honesty in the counting of the votes received.

Judge SHANDLEY wishes it to be made known that the public will be allowed to subscribe toward the expenses of building a statue to TWEED. He says that the sum of $30,000 is wanted, and he generously desires that "the whole people should have the opportunity of evincing their estimation of Mr. TWEED as a friend, statesman, and philanthropist." Could a man say more? Now then, send in your subscriptions—but not to the *Sun* office, mind, for then the Tweed statue would stand a very poor scriptions. Everybody who feels under an obligation to TWEED must subscribe. Inquire of Mr. SWEENY and CONNOLLY for testimonials to character.

The Charity Ball, as our readers will remember, takes place to-night at the Academy of Music. The managers this year have taken particular pains to have this ball exceed in magnificence all previous occasions, and strangers desiring to see the leading members of our Metropolitan society can have no better opportunity than that which they will find at the Academy to-night. DELMONICO, as usual, provides the supper, and Messrs. J. M. LANDER and C. GRAFULLA furnish the music.

It is said that an order has been issued forbidding the clearing of any steamer without a full manifest of the cargo on board—the effect of which would be a delay of twelve hours after the loading of a steamer had been completed. The agents of the various lines complain, with good reason, of a regulation that would operate prejudicially to important interests, and it is to be hoped that the obnoxious regulation will be modified. There can only be one desire at the Custom-house, and that is to afford all possible facilities for the transaction of business at this great port.

Our contemporary, the *Evening Mail*, which we have often had occasion to praise, and which, indeed, is one of the best journals in existence, has changed its publishing office to No. 34 Park-row, corner of Beekman-street. It cannot change its style for the better, and as it interests all and offends none—lucky paper!—it may fairly be presumed that it will begin a new career of prosperity in its new building.

German Immigration Society.

At a meeting of the Directors of the German Immigration Society, yesterday afternoon, reports were submitted showing that during the present month 1,410 Germans were landed at this port, against 2,107 during the same month of last year—697 more than this year. The Relief Committee during the past month expended $1,014 50 in aid of German immigrants, and a similar amount was appropriated to be used in the same manner during the present month. The receipts of the Society during the month amounted to $402. The expenses were $1,160 70, and a balance of $7,899 52 in the treasury was reported. The assets of the Society amount to about $36,000.

Personal.

Ex-Mayor Fargo, of Buffalo; Col. H. L. McComb, of Delaware; Hon. T. M. Pomeroy, of Auburn, and C. S. Soule, of St. Louis, are at the Astor House. Judge R. D. Rice, of Maine; Hon. R. M. Shoemaker, of Glendale; Hon. J. B. Penfield, of Oswego, and J. J. Mitchell, of Michigan, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Hon. Richard Crowley, of Lockport; Gen. Edgerton, of St. Louis, and Hon. W. T. Whittier, of San Francisco, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Hon. David A. Wells, of Norwich, and Gen. J. G. Hazard, of Rhode Island, are at the Albemarle Hotel. Hon. J. M. Wykoff, of Washington, is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Recorder HACKETT ordered the adjournment of the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, for the January Term, there being no criminal business before it. The February term will commence on Monday next.

ALBANY.

Repealing the Broadway Widening Job.

Charges Against the Boys' and Girls' Lodging-House—Husband and Wife as Witnesses—General vs. Special Legislation—Goodrich Throws a Bombshell Among the Democrats—That "Honest Old Democrat," Henry S. Randall, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 1, 1871.

Mr. TWEED introduced a bill in the Senate today to repeal the act of last year known as the "Broadway widening job," and to nullify all proceedings thus far taken under the same.

BOYS' AND GIRLS' LODGING HOUSE.

The Senate, in Committee of the Whole, took up the bill authorizing the Board of Supervisors of New-York to appropriate $30,000 annually to the Children's Aid Society, to be applied to the Boys' and Girls' Lodging-house. Senator NORTON said that charges had been brought against the managers of the institution for misappropriation of funds, and on motion the bill was referred back to the Committee on Charitable and Religious Societies, and TWEED gave notice that a meeting of the Committee would be held on Tuesday evening next, when parties interested in these charges could be heard pro and con.

HUSBAND AND WIFE AS WITNESSES.

Mr. GOODRICH introduced a bill to amend the law allowing husband and wife to testify for or against each other by adding the following:

"Nothing herein contained shall render any husband or wife competent or compellable to give evidence for or against the other in any criminal action or proceeding, (except to prove the fact of marriage in case of bigamy,) nor to give evidence tending to prove the act of adultery in any action or proceeding instituted in consequence of adultery, or in any action or proceeding for or on account of criminal conversation."

AUDITING JUSTICES' BILLS.

Mr. PRINCE, of Queens, introduced a bill to repeal chapter 432 of the laws of 1870, relative to Justices' bills against the county in criminal cases. It restores to Boards of Supervisors the power to audit those bills. The act of last year was artfully drawn and did not show its effect on its face, but the result of it has been to allow Justices of the Peace to audit their own bills. Under the act many rascally instances of overcharge have occurred, as in the Town of Newtown, Long Island, where the bills of Justices of the Peace against the county have averaged nearly $3,000 each.

GENERAL AND SPECIAL LEGISLATION.

Mr. PRINCE called up his resolution of last week, providing for the appointment of a Special Committee to examine into the subject of special legislation, so often complained of by the Governor, and report some means of obviating the same by the passage of general laws. A protracted debate ensued, which showed that the Governor's hobby of general as against special legislation has few if any supporters among his own party in the Assembly. PRINCE, a Republican, was the only man who advocated the resolution, while TOM FIELDS, LITTLEJOHN, HUESTED and others opposed it. Mr. LITTLEJOHN said that "general legislation" sounded very plausible in theory, and in a perfect finished Commonwealth, which had ceased to grow, it might be practicable; but in a new and rapidly-changing country like this it had been found utterly impracticable. Almost every general law that had been enacted required to be altered, modified and amended to meet special cases, and the result was that no lawyer, even though he was a resident of Philadelphia, was able to tell what these laws, in their present state, meant. There might be some general enactments, like the general Railroad act, that would work well, but most legislation of that kind had only added to the evil it was intended to remedy. PRINCE's resolution was finally referred to the Judiciary Committee.

A BOMB-SHELL IN THE DEMOCRATIC CAMP.

Under the order of presentation of resolutions, Mr. GOODRICH, of Kings, exploded a bomb-shell among the Democratic members of the Assembly by offering the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, The Committee on Privileges and Elections having heard the testimony and arguments of counsel in the matter of the claim of HORATIO N. TWOMBLY to the seat now occupied by Hon. JOHN CAREY, adjourned subject to the call of the Chairman; and

Whereas, The Democratic majority of said Committee, on the 31st of January, without calling together said Committee, and without notice to the minority, presented their report to this House, apparently by a secret understanding with the members of their own party, that they should all be in their places on that day, but without similar notice or equal and fair opportunity to the minority of the House; and,

Whereas, By this preconcerted plan, and under the whip and spur of party discipline, and by operation of the previous question all opportunity of examination and debate was taken from the minority; and,

Whereas, while the Clerk was reading said report, printed copies of the same, covering ninety-nine pages with the testimony, were being distributed to the members; therefore,

Resolved, That the Chairman of said Committee be directed to inform this House at whose expense and by what authority the said report was printed.

Resolved, That 25,000 copies of said report be printed for the use of members and for general distribution, to the end that the people of this State may know:

First—That said TWOMBLY, according to said report, actually received a greater number of votes than his opponent, to secure whose seat the votes of two election districts were thrown out and disregarded.

Second—What the shallow pretext was upon which Democratic officials disfranchised the voters of two whole election districts, and counted said CAREY in, in order to break the tie vote of the House and secure to their party the organization and control of the House and the legislation of this State.

Third—How swift the Democratic Party is to nullify the expressed will of the people and usurp a power not committed to it by the popular vote, even at the expense of perjury and fraud, whenever it becomes a party necessity to secure its ascendency.

Fourth—That the present organization of this House was secured by a fraud upon the ballot-box, and in defiance of the expressed wishes of the majority of the voters of this State.

Before the Clerk had got half through reading the above, TOM FIELDS jumped to his feet on a point of order. The language of the resolutions, in his opinion, was not decorous to the majority of the Committee on Privileges and Elections. The Speaker replied that he could tell better about that after the reading had progressed further. The Clerk proceeded with the reading, but had not got more than ten lines further, when HITCHMAN brought down his gavel and declared the resolutions out of order, on the ground that they arraigned the action of the House, yesterday. He directed the Clerk to return them to Mr. GOODRICH, which was done, and the Democracy breathed free again. Messrs. LITTLEJOHN and WOOD, two of the Republican absentees, yesterday, rose in their seats, today, and wished to have their names recorded as voting against the majority report in the Twombly-Carey case. They were so recorded.

THAT HONEST, OLD-FASHIONED DEMOCRAT.

Hon. HENRY S. RANDALL, of Cortland County, whom the *Tribune* recommended the Republicans to adopt as their candidate for Speaker, on the ground that he belonged to that mythical tribe known as "honest, old-fashioned Democrats," gave an exhibition of his high-toned qualities in the Twombly-Carey case. Notice had been given privately to the Democrats in the Assembly that the majority report of the Committee was to be sprung upon the House, and rushed through yesterday, and they were all commanded to be present. When the notice was given to RANDALL, he is said to have told them that his high sense of honor would not permit him to vote to rush a thing through in that hasty manner, unless he was first afforded an opportunity to read the report and the testimony on which it was based. To obviate these delicate scruples of the "old-fashioned Democrat," the Committee supplied Mr. RANDALL with a printed copy of the report night before last, and he is said to have sat up the greater part of the night reading it. He became satisfied of the soundness of its arguments, as a matter of course, and voted straight with his party for its adoption. He was probably the only man in the House, outside the majority of the Committee that framed the report, who knew a word of its contents at the time it was presented. Certainly no Republican member had seen it, and they simply asked that it should be laid over one day, until they would have time to examine it. Yet this same honest, honorable, old-fashioned, high-toned Democrat, HENRY S. RANDALL, voted with the rest to deprive them of this privilege which he had demanded for himself, and helped his party to rush the report through under the previous question, without giving members a chance to read a word of the testimony on which it was based.

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REGULAR REPORT.

SENATE....ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 1.

The following bills were introduced:

By Mr. MEAD—Repealing the act passed May 17, 1869, altering the map or plan of New-York City.

By Mr. WINSLOW—Authorizing attorneys of the Supreme Court to take affidavits and acknowledgments.

By Mr. MURPHY—Providing for the widening of Franklin-avenue in Flatbush, Kings County.

REPORTS.

The following bills were reported:

Repealing the act establishing the Capitol Police District.

Extending Lexington-avenue in New-York.

Amending the charter of the Hudson River and Harlem Canal Company.

BILLS PASSED.

The following bills were passed:

Amending the act investing in Boards of Supervisors certain powers, and to prescribing their fees.

Incorporating the Odd-fellows' Hall Association of Watertown.

Relative to filing certain maps in Westchester County.

Further amending the act authorizing the improvement of highways in Yonkers and East Chester.

Incorporating the Matteawan Savings Bank.

AMENDING THE CONSTITUTION.

Mr. MURPHY offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, If the Assembly concur, that section 2 of article 2 of the Constitution be amended so that it shall read as follows: Laws may be passed excluding from the rights of suffrage all persons who have been or may be convicted of bribery or larceny, or of any infamous crime; and for depriving every person who shall make or become directly interested in any bet or wager, depending upon the result of any election, or who shall pay, give or receive, or promise to pay or give money, or other property or valuable consideration, with intent to influence any elector on giving his vote, or to deter any elector from voting, of his right to vote at such election, and prohibiting him from holding any office voted for at such election.

Resolved, If the Assembly concur, That said amendment to said section 2 be referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election for Senators; and that pursuant to section 1 of article 13 of the Constitution, it be published for three months prior to the time of such election.

Mr. TWEED said: As this was the Democratic platform he asked unanimous consent that the resolutions be now considered.

Mr. WOODIN objected, and they went over under the rule.

Mr. WOOD said as there was a mania just now for amending the Constitution, he had some other amendments to offer. He therefore presented a series of amendments, of which the following is the substance:

1. Strikes out the word "white" in the section relating to qualifications of voters.
2. Prohibits the use of money at elections, and makes the paying or receiving of money for votes a ground of challenge.
3. Divides Senate districts as in the Constitution adopted by the late Constitutional Convention, substantially the same as at present.
4. Provides for taking the census in 1875 and every tenth year thereafter.
5. Provides that the Assembly shall consist of 139 members, chosen by counties, apportioned, as near as may be, according to population.
6. Members of Legislature to receive an annual salary of $1,000, and ten cents for every mile traveled in going to and returning from the capital.
7. Requires the vote of two-thirds of the members elected in each House to override the veto of the Governor.
8. Gives to the Governor the power to suspend the State Treasurer from office, and to appoint a person to fill the office during such suspension.
9. All State officers to receive a fixed salary, which shall not be increased or diminished during their continuance in office, and providing that they shall receive no fees or perquisites of any kind.
10. The Controller, Treasurer and Attorney-General to be Commissioners of the Canal Fund.
11. The Governor to nominate and appoint, with the consent of the Senate, a Superintendent of Public Works and four Assistant Superintendents, who are to have charge of the canals. The Assistant Superintendents to be removable for cause by the Superintendent.
12. No money shall be appropriated for any canal bridge at a point where there was no bridge prior to Jan. 1, 1867. No claims for canal damages to be heard, unless made in two years after damage arises.
13. No bids for materials or work upon the canals to be rejected for informality until the person making the bid has had an opportunity to correct such informality.
14. Provides for a Court of Claims, and Solicitor of Claims, as in the Constitution adopted by the late Constitutional Convention.
15. Provides for a Board of Managers of State Prisons, consisting of five persons to be appointed by the Governor.

On motion of Mr. WOOD, the proposed amendments were referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The resolutions were referred to the Judiciary Committee.

THE CANAL FUND.

On motion of Mr. HARDENBURGH, the Commissioners of the Canal Fund were requested to report the amount of money borrowed for canal purposes in 1868.

THE NEW-YORK BOYS' AND GIRLS' LODGING-HOUSE.

The bill to aid the Boys' and Girls' Lodging-house in New-York came up on the General Orders.

Mr. NORTON opposed the bill, declaring that he had letters stating that the Superintendent misapplied the moneys.

Mr. TWEED favored the bill, but on his motion it was recommitted to hear the charges and the defense.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The following bills were disposed of as noted:

Authorizing the City of Binghamton to borrow money to build a Court-house. Third reading.

Defining the powers of Boards of Supervisors relative to dividing towns. Passed.

Incorporating the Westchester County Trust Company. After a long debate on the great powers granted the Company, the Committee reported progress.

The bill chartering the Bassett Bridge Company was ordered to a third reading.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

A large number of petitions was presented for refunding money to drafted men and a few remonstrances against the same.

REPORTS.

The following bills were reported:

Amending the Public Holiday act.

Amending the act relative to fees of Surrogates.

Making regulations relative to cemeteries.

Amending the Hell Gate Pilot act.

Authorizing the Surrogate of Queens County to adopt a new seal.

Relative to lunatics.

Incorporating the Williamsburg Sharpshooters' Society in Brooklyn.

Incorporating the Home Missionary Society.

BILLS PASSED.

The following bills were passed:

Incorporating the Little Valley Water Works Company.

Authorizing the City of Binghamton to purchase a toll-house and land.

Amending the Lockport dog tax.

Appropriating money to pay for the publication of the official canvass of the votes of the State.

Amending the charter of the Cannon-street Baptist Church in New-York.

Amending the act defining the powers and prescribing the fees of Boards of Supervisors.

Making the price paid for the publication of the Session laws uniform, at fifty cents per folio.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

The following bills were introduced:

By Mr. BLACKALL—To prevent the spread of small-pox.

By Mr. ELY—Amending the Binghamton Water law.

By Mr. HOWELL—To establish a Police in the City of Buffalo.

By Mr. ALBERGER—To employ a stenographer in the Seventh and Eighth Judicial Districts.

By Mr. NORTHRUP—For a new cemetery at Little Falls.

By Mr. JACOBS—Chartering the Oceanville Association of Brooklyn; also, amending the charter of Brooklyn by providing for a register of assessments.

By Mr. MOSELEY—Authorizing Brooklyn to borrow money and levy a tax to pay indebtedness.

By Mr. GOODRICH—Chartering the New-York Financial Association; also, chartering the Presbyterian Church General Assembly; also, amending the act enabling husband and wife to be witnesses for each other.

By Mr. BAYLIS—To confine persons convicted in Kings County in the Penitentiary of that county.

By Mr. ROACH—Amending the act relative to the powers and duties of Surrogates.

By Mr. D. BURNS—Relative to bonds issued by railroad companies, requiring them to be registered.

By Mr. FLECKE—To prevent the use of old barrels in repacking; also, fixing charges for fare on the Flushing and North-side Railroad Company.

By Mr. PRINCE—Repealing the acts extending the powers of the Boards of Supervisors.

By Mr. FLAGG—Exempting law libraries of practicing attorneys from sale under execution.

By Mr. FIELDS—Providing that witnesses in criminal cases incarcerated shall, after fourteen days' confinement, be examined and discharged, their testimony to be as valid as if given orally.

By Mr. WOOD—Repealing the Railroad Town Bonding act.

By Mr. BARTLETT—Incorporating the New-York Produce Company.

By Mr. SCRIBNER—Establishing a Police of Yonkers.

BRIBERY AT ELECTIONS.

Mr. GLEASON offered resolutions, citing the Governor's Message on the subject of bribery at elections, that the Constitution be amended so that persons convicted of bribery, or being bribed, shall be disfranchised; also, persons convicted of infamous crimes. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

GENERAL AND SPECIAL LAWS.

Mr. PRINCE called up his resolution to refer to a select committee of nine to inquire into the matter of enacting more general laws and fewer special ones. He spoke in favor of the resolution, pointing out many subjects which could be covered by general laws; that ten such would cover at least two hundred special acts.

Mr. FIELDS moved as an amendment that the matter be referred to the Commission to Revise the Statutes. Mr. FIELDS said: Desirable as this proposition is, it is entirely impracticable.

Mr. LITTLEJOHN, in the course of a speech on the subject, said it was impossible to understand the present general laws. Every special act has to be examined by lawyers before they dare render an opinion. In a State growing as rapidly as this does, in these days of telegraphs and railroads, it was impossible to cover all the provisions of the law required by the act of general laws.

After further debate, Mr. ALVORD moved to refer the whole matter to the Judiciary Committee. Carried.

THE TWOMBLY-CAREY CASE.

Mr. LITTLEJOHN asked that his vote might be recorded as against the report of the majority in the Twombly vs. Carey contested seat case, he being absent yesterday. Mr. WOOD made a similar request, and Mr. BUCKLEY wanted to be recorded in favor of the report. Their requests were granted.

Mr. GOODRICH offered a series of resolutions relative to the Carey-Twombley case.

Mr. FIELDS raised the point of order that the terms of the resolution were not couched in decorous language.

The Chair decided that the resolutions were not in order; that the action yesterday was definite, and the action now on these resolutions would be a stultification of its action yesterday.

PAY OF MEMBERS.

Mr. POUND offered an amendment to the Constitution, providing a salary for each member of the Legislature of one thousand dollars and five hundred extra to the Speaker. Laid over.

CERTIFICATES OF SOLDIERS OF 1812.

On motion of Mr. ALVORD, from the Judiciary Committee, the Adjutant-General was called on to report how much more money is necessary to extinguish the certificates issued to the soldiers of the war of 1812.

Mr. MURPHY offered the following resolution:

Resolved, if the Senate concur, That the Legislature, in the name and in behalf of the people of New-York, extend to Thomas Clark Luby, Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa, Charles Underwood O'Connell, John O'Leary, Thomas F. Burke, and their associates, the Irish exiles and patriots recently landed upon our shore, a most hearty welcome to our country: and that a copy of this resolution be transmitted to them by the Governor of the State.

Mr. ALVORD said, as he desired to make a speech on this subject, he hoped the resolution would be laid over, which was done. Adjourned.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical and Musical.

"SARATOGA" AT THE FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

"Saratoga" at the Fifth-avenue Theatre is soon to be withdrawn in favor of Mr. BOUCICAULT'S "Jezebel." Those who have not seen one of the most sprightly dramatic efforts that has yet come from a native pen, should go this week and see Mr. HOWARD's play. Mr. DALY is at work, we learn, with his usual energy, perfecting the mechanism of his forthcoming novelty, and we may be assured that all that "Jezebel" deserves in the way of stage appointments the enterprising manager will do for her. As regards the acting, we have the promise of the full strength of the Fifth-avenue company, which will, no doubt, be exerted to the utmost to gain for the new drama that signal prosperity which at this theatre is becoming almost a matter of course.

THE HOLLAND FUND.

The total sum so far received by the Committee of the Holland Testimonial is $13,641 65. Some other amounts are yet to come in. A larger aggregate has been anticipated by a few persons; but such as it is, no other similar affair has ever reached a like figure. The expenses to be paid out of the funds on hand are small. No rent has been exacted, with a single exception, by the proprietors or lessees of any theatre where performances in aid of the testimonial have been given; and as every artist concerned has likewise generously volunteered, the accounts to be defrayed are chiefly limited to advertising. The Committee have done their utmost to get all exigible expenses reduced to the lowest rates, and hope, therefore, that the total remaining as the net product of the benefits will not be seriously diminished from the gross receipts.

MR. BARNUM'S NEW SHOW.

Mr. BARNUM's wonderful menagerie will soon set forth on its career of triumph. We described some time ago the chief features of this mammoth undertaking. It will comprise not only a circus but a menagerie, and not only a menagerie but a museum, and not only these but troops of jugglers, gymnasts, and other experts of distinction, so that nothing ever seen of a peripatetic character will have begun to equal it. Mr. BARNUM is taking his time for preparation; but the public will be the better and not the worse for that. We are told that his agents in France and Germany are engaged in collecting an immense number of curiosities from the various battle-fields to add to the splendor and variety of his traveling museum—a calèche, in which the Emperor NAPOLEON drove to Sedan, is said to be of the number. Many of the wild animals from Africa and Asia have arrived, and others are on their way. Altogether Mr. BARNUM seems to have a future before him that will cast into the shade even the glories of his own past career. He is entering upon it *con amore*, and those who know most of the details of his plans are most confident regarding their success.

PANTOMIME AT THE OLYMPIC.

This week's performances of "Wee Willie Winkie" are to be the last of that bright spectacle and droll piece. "Wee Willie Winkie" has not attained to the ripe age of "Humpty Dumpty," but its existence has been quite lengthened enough to justify our earliest views as to its hardihood. A new burlesque, timely, at all events, for its subject-matter is still a subject of comment, and promising to be coherent and cleverly written, is to succeed, on Monday, the pantomime. "G. L. Richelieu" is the title of the novelty. It is from the pen of Messrs. SCHONBERG and DE WALDEN. Mr. FOX will, of course, represent the *Cardinal*. It is not amiss to mention that the last matinée entertainment in which that capital artist will figure in pantomimic garb, is to take place on Saturday.

NOTES.

Mrs. MACREADY will give the third and last of her interesting dramatic recitals at Lyric Hall this evening. A delivery of the poem of "The Maniac," "in costume," is referred to as an attractive element of the bill....Mr. JEROME HOPKINS' fourth monthly performance for the Orpheon free vocal school fund is to occur at Association Hall this afternoon....Mme. VARIAN-HOFFMAN is to sing at Association Hall on the evening of Feb. 14....Mlle. HEDWIG RAABE, who, spite of the prefix to her name, has just now become the wife of the eminent German tenor NIEMANN, recently closed a long and brilliant engagement at the Theatre Royal in St. Petersburg. She afterward acted in Dresden, where her performances are said to have caused an excitement unequaled since the days of RACHEL. The fact that Mlle. HEDWIG RAABE is to visit this country in the Spring makes the item of interest.

The Suicide of Capt. Blunt.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Lest silence should seem to give consent to various misstatements in the newspapers with regard to the death by laudanum poisoning in St. Luke's Hospital, of Capt. EDWARD R. BLUNT, on the 26th ult., I beg to state that the unhappy accident was not caused either by mistake on the part of the doctors, or by carelessness on that of the nurses, but was the result of the deceased gentleman's secret indulgence in the fatal drug.

Capt. BLUNT was in full possession of his faculties, and had the control of his own effects, as usual in such circumstances.

W. A. MUHLENBERG,
St. Luke's Hospital.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Feb. 1, 1871.

Verdict in the Ware Parricide Case.

The jury in the case of JOHN WARE, tried at Camden, near Lengacoming, on the 16th of August last, after an absence of several hours, entered the Court-room just before midnight on Tuesday. Each juror was polled separately, and gave the verdict "Guilty of murder in the first degree."

WARE, the murderer, is a man of twenty, but has twice attempted to commit suicide, and attempted the murder of his wife, twice snapping a loaded musket at her. The murder was a most revolting one, and the Court-room, during the trial, has been crowded. This is the first time such a verdict has ever been given in Camden County.

Slight Fires Yesterday.

At 5 o'clock last evening in the basement of the dwelling-house No. 8 Morton-street, a fire occurred, which originated from lime stored in a chest. It was extinguished before much damage was done.

Yesterday afternoon a fire occurred on the second floor of the frame building No. 85½ Pitt-street, occupied by CHARLES MOBER as a kerosene oil-store, and occasioned the destruction of property valued at $1,600, but which was fully insured. The fire extended to Nos. 85, 87 and 83½, doing but little damage in each case. The disaster was caused by the explosion of a kerosene lamp.

A fire which occurred last evening in the millinery store of FIRETAG & SCHWARTZ, No. 353 Grand-street, caused the destruction of goods valued at $600, which were, however, covered by insurance. The disaster was caused by some light goods coming in contact with a gas flame.

The dwelling of MARK HARRIS, on the third floor of No. 187 Eighth-avenue, was damaged $600 by fire last evening. The greater portion of the loss was confined to the building, which is owned by E. P. WHEELER, and is fully insured in several companies.

OBITUARY.

Thomas Harvey Skinner, D. D.

Rev. THOMAS H. SKINNER, D. D., the venerable Professor of Sacred Rhetoric, Pastoral Theology and Church Government in the Union Theological Seminary of this City, died yesterday morning, at his residence in Twenty-third-street, at the advanced age of eighty years. He was born at Harvey's Neck, N. C., on the 7th of March, 1791, and graduated at the College of the State of New-Jersey, at Princeton, in 1809. After leaving college he studied law for a time, but finally decided to enter the ministry, and was licensed to preach in December, 1812. In June, 1813, he was ordained as co-pastor with Dr. JANEWAY, of the Second Presbyterian Church, in Philadelphia. Three years later he became pastor of the Fifth Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia, and remained in that charge until 1832. Removing thence to Boston, he was appointed in the following year Professor of Sacred Rhetoric in the Theological Seminary at Andover, Mass. In 1835 he received a call from the Mercer-street Presbyterian Church, in this City, to which he responded, and for upward of twelve years he officiated as its pastor. Since 1848 he had held the position in the Union Theological Seminary which is made vacant by his death. He labored faithfully in the responsible duties of his Professorship until the end of last week, his death having occurred somewhat suddenly of influenza. His health has indeed been comparatively unimpaired until the last few days, and he officiated at Philadelphia at the recent funeral of Rev. ALBERT BARNES. Dr. SKINNER first appeared as an author in 1839, when he put forth two small volumes, entitled *Religion of the Bible*, and *Aids to Preaching and Hearing*. Since that time numerous theological works have proceeded from his pen, including essays, discourses, and discussions. *Religious Liberty* and *Hints to Christians* appeared in 1841, and the *Religious Life of Francis Markoe* at a later date. In 1854 he published a translation of VINET's Pastoral Theology, and in the following year gave the *Homiletis* of the same author in attractive English dress, and accompanied it with valuable editorial notes. His last work was *Discussions in Theology*, published in 1868. He was a thorough scholar in his department of theological study, and a man of vigorous and active mind.

Gen. Henry D. Washburn.

Gen. HENRY D. WASHBURN, who headed the Yellowstone Surveying Expedition, in Montana, which has occasioned no little interest of late by the curious discoveries and observations resulting from it, died of consumption at his residence in Clinton, Ind., on the 26th ult., in the thirty-ninth year of his age. He was born in Windsor, Vt., on the 28th of March, 1832, but his father's family removed to Ohio when he was only a year old. He received a common-school education, and in his boyhood was apprenticed to a tanner. This business did not suit his taste, and by dint of close study in his spare hours, he fitted himself for the vocation of a school teacher. This he followed until he was twenty years of age when he began the study of law. He graduated at the New-York State and National Law School in 1853, and settled for practice in Vermilion County, Ind., where he served as Auditor of the County for several years. When the war broke out, in 1861, he raised a company of volunteers, and went into the service as its Captain. He became Colonel of the Eighteenth Indiana Regiment in 1862, and in 1864 received the brevet title of Brigadier-General. He was mustered out of the service in 1865, having served gallantly throughout the entire struggle. He successfully contested the seat of DANIEL W. VOORHEES in the Thirty-ninth Congress, and was re-elected to the Fortieth Congress. He declined a renomination for the Forty-first. He was appointed by President GRANT Surveyor-General of Montana, to succeed Gen. MEREDITH. His report on the Yellowstone expedition has attracted a good deal of attention, by the spirited and graphic style in which it is written.

THE NEW-JERSEY MILITIA.

Annual Report of Adjt.-Gen. Stryker—Strength and Condition of the Force.

The annual report of Col. WM. S. STRYKER, Adjutant-General of the State of New-Jersey, has just been presented to the Legislature of that State, and gives an interesting review of the military affairs of the past year. From it we learn that under recent laws, there is now a popular State organization, a compact, well-officered, drilled and disciplined body of men, available at any time and at any place for immediate service. The militia of New-Jersey, in common with most of the Northern States, prior to the late war, was very inefficient, and beyond one or two companies in the larger cities, there was scarcely an organization. The outbreak of the rebellion and the subsequent calls to arms found New-Jersey unprepared, and yet with a patriotism worthy of its revolutionary history, its yeomanry nobly and freely responded to the alarm. During the war over forty regiments of infantry, three of cavalry, and four batteries of artillery were put in the field by the authorities of New-Jersey, besides large numbers of other citizens who entered the navy, and regiments in this City and Philadelphia.

Since the war more attention has been paid to the development of the local militia, and in Newark one regiment is composed almost exclusively of veterans, some of whom attested their bravery by the loss of their limbs during the great struggle. Various amendments were made to existing laws, until, as stated by the Adjutant-General, the State now boasts of an organization of which he is proud.

The whole number of persons in the State between the ages of eighteen and forty-five liable to military duty and constituting the reserve militia is 127,680, of which 3,113 are attached to organized companies. They are divided into two brigades, commanded respectively by Gens. PLUME and DE HART, the whole being under command of Major-Gen. THEODORE RUNYON. The First Brigade, consisting of four regiments and two battalions of infantry, have in the aggregate thirty-one companies and one battery of artillery, has its head-quarters at Newark. It numbers 136 officers and 1,712 men. The Second Brigade has twenty companies, divided into two regiments and two battalions, with one battery of artillery, and has its head-quarters at New-Brunswick. It numbers ninety-seven officers and 1,168 men, making a total in both brigades of fifty-one companies and two batteries, and an increase during the year of 502 men. As an evidence that the military spirit of the year is unabated is the fact that the inspections of the year show that the National Guard is rapidly increasing in numbers; not a single company falls below the minimum, while many are almost up to the maximum standard; and, also, that out of 2,880 enlisted men in the Guard, 1,384 have on an average attended the company drills throughout the year.

Notwithstanding this increasing interest in the militia, nine counties—Cape May, Gloucester, Hunterdon, Morris, Passaic, Salem, Somerset, Sussex and Warren—are without military organizations. Two counties, Atlantic and Ocean, have recently organized companies, and it is hoped that all the counties will soon have efficient organizations within their limits. The Adjutant-General commends very highly the competitive trial of skill in musketry, at Clifton Park, last October, which will be repeated this year. He advocates the exchange of the muskets now in the hands of the force for breech-loading rifles, so soon as the War Department shall decide upon the new arm for the regular army. The cost of the State militia during the past year was $26,126 55, an average of a trifle over $8 per man.

The Adjutant-General refers to the increased demand upon him for certificates of the military record of soldiers during the war, who have lost the originals of their discharge papers, which are invaluable to them for purpose of naturalization or exemption from sundry taxes, and which the War Department declines to duplicate. So complete, however, is the State official record that every application has been promptly complied with, and information is constantly given the General Government in settling accounts and correcting records growing out of the war.

During the past year he has obtained the complete military history of 2,500 men who enlisted in the regular army, and of 4,000 colored troops, residents of and accredited to the State. The result, though a most arduous task, requiring great, patient research, thus far has been complete and satisfactory. The State still needs and hopes to obtain during the coming year the record of a large number of men enrolled in the State for the naval and marine service. The roster of officers and enlisted men of the volunteer organizations of the State during the late war is complete. As fifteen other States have already published a document of like character in reference to their troops, it is hoped it will be printed at an early day.

SEVENTH-AVENUE PAVEMENT.

Protest of Property-Owners Against the Assessment—The Question to be Legally Tested.

The property-owners on Seventh-avenue, and the streets adjacent, held a large meeting last night at Milleman's Hall, corner of Twenty-sixth-street, to protest against the enormous tax of $600 per lot levied on their property for laying the Stafford Pavement. The protest declares that the laying of the Stafford Pavement on the Seventh-avenue is illegal for the following reasons:

First—That, according to the law of 1813, any street or avenue in this City which had once been paved at the expense of the property-owners, could not be again paved at their expense, unless requested by them.

Second—That said pavement has never been asked for by the property-owners on said avenue, who, on the contrary, were always opposed to the same.

Third—That the contract for said pavement was awarded by the Common Council after the Mayor had vetoed the bill for good and sufficient reasons shown.

Fourth—That said contract was obtained by fraud, and by bribing the Common Council.

Fifth—That said pavement is not laid according to said contract.

Sixth—That the water lodges at all the intersections, so as to render the crossings impassable, for the reason that the sewering was not properly done.

Seventh—That an assessment of $1 50 per square yard is charged on the line of the whole avenue, and property adjacent thereto, for blasting rock, whereas there was but about one block of surface blasting to be done.

Eighth—That said assessment is outrageous and exorbitant.

Mr. PETER NOLAN acted as Chairman, JULIEN CREVIER as Secretary, and WM. YOUNG as Treasurer. A discussion arose as to the legality of the proposed action, whereupon this clause of the act passed April 26, 1870, was read:

SEC. 14. No street, avenue, or public place in the City of New-York, which has been once paved, and the expense thereof paid for by the owners of the adjoining property, by assessment, shall hereafter be paved with any patent or special pavement, unless petitioned for by a majority of the owners of the property on the line of the proposed improvement, nor unless the resolution or ordinance of the Common Council, authorizing the same, shall be approved by the Mayor; and any ordinance or resolution heretofore passed, for any patent or special pavement, which has not been approved by the Mayor, or the work petitioned for by a majority of the owners of the adjoining property to be affected, and for which no contract has been entered into and upon, is hereby declared to be inoperative and void.

A resolution was passed that each owner of a lot on Seventh-avenue should be assessed in the sum of $5 to pay legal expenses, and the owners on adjacent streets $2 each. A large number of these present signed their names to lists prepared for the purpose, and the Chairman, with the consent of the meeting, appointed two property-owners between each street to collect assessments. The organization then adjourned to meet next Wednesday evening.

THE NEW CENSUS COMPLETE.

Population of the City 944,129—The Extent of the Increase—Gratifying Result.

Marshal SHARPE forwarded a letter to Gen. FRANCIS A. WALKER, Superintendent of the Census at Washington, yesterday, announcing that the census of this City under the new enumeration was complete, with the exception of a single district in the Twelfth Ward. A compilation of the returns of the various Wards, including an estimate in the solitary unfinished district of 4,000 names, or 1,000 more than were given in the last enumeration, was sent with the letter, as showing the total population on the 1st of June last to be 944,129 inhabitants of all ages, colors and sexes. The new statistics give an increase of exactly 17,788 names over the old enumeration, which was 926,341. This result is extremely gratifying, and is regarded as the most ample refutation that could be made to the false charges circulated by the Mayor and the Common Council as to the approximate correctness of the former census. In taking the present enumeration Marshal SHARPE has been most careful to have it accurate beyond the possibility of dispute. In selecting assistant marshals for the work he employed the very best men among those who acted as enumerators last year, and he assigned all of them to new districts. Whenever any loss or increase in the new enumeration was found, the most thorough inquiries were made to be certain of the cause of it. The present unfinished district covers the large tract of land in the upper part of the City, extending from Carmansville to Spuyten Duyvil. The following table shows the population of the Twentieth Ward, the last returns being received at the Marshal's office yesterday:

TWENTIETH WARD.

Old Dist.	Population.	New Dist.	Population.
1	2,942	5	2,802
2	3,040	4	3,003
5	3,125	8	3,080
6	3,751	3	3,844
7	4,699	2	4,709
8	4,584	1	4,940
9	4,405	12	4,994
10	3,531	11	4,186
11	2,489	10	2,567
12	2,224	9	2,678
13	3,079	21	2,422
14	2,242	22	2,349
15	2,825	19	2,850
16	2,69[illegible]	20	2,993
17	4,080	18	4,668
18	2,651	16	2,869
19	2,161	17	2,117
20	4,14[illegible]	15	4,147
21	3,874	13	4,100
22	1,94[illegible]	14	3,321
3	3,87[illegible]	6	3,966
4	2,502	7	3,033
Total	70,801	Total	76,618

THE YEAR'S MORTALITY.

Number of Deaths in the City During the Past Year, with Important Classifications.

The annual report of the Bureau of Vital Statistics has not yet been completed, and the clerk having the matter in charge will not have it ready before the time appointed by Mayor HALL, which is next April. There is a great deal of labor attached to this work, and it necessarily progresses slowly. The returns for the last year from Jan. 1, 1870, until Jan. 1, 1871, inclusive, give us the following figures: Grand total, 27,196 deaths from all causes, divided thus:

ZYMOTIC DISEASES.—Small-pox, 292; measles, 283; scarlatina, 981; diphtheria, 209; croup, 374; whooping cough, 184; typhus fever, 120; typhoid, 373; cholera infantum and diarrhea, 2,600; cholera morbus and other diarrheal diseases, 1,371; variola, 1; cholera, 8; accidents and negligence, 921; relapsing fever, 87; sporadic cholera, 1; intermittent fever, 6; pyæmia, 2; cholera, Asiatic, 2; erysipelas, 3; puerperal fever, 5; dysentery, 24; yellow fever (the only case recorded,) 1; tonsilitis, 1, and other zymotics, so far as known, up the present time, 3,172.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.—New-York Hospital, 58; City Prison, 16; St. Vincent's Hospital, 148; St. Francis', 96; Industrial School, 1; Ward's Island House of Refuge for Emigrants, 446; Randall's Island, 34; Infants' Home, 455; Foundling Asylum, 560; Lunatic Asylum, Blackwell's Island, 70; City Lunatic Asylum, 44; Almshouse, 137; Fever Hospital, 68; Essex Market Prison, 2; House of Refuge, 5; Castle Garden, 9; Women's Hospital, 14; Penitentiary, 10; House for Aged Women, 5; Fort Wood, 1; Fort Columbus, 4; House of Mercy, 10; Deaf and Dumb Asylum, 10; Inebriate Asylum, 3; German Hospital, 90; House of the Good Shepherd, 22; Epileptic and Paralytic Hospital, 26; Colored Home, 131; Morgue, 1; St. Luke's Hospital, 147; Mount Sinai Hospital, 46; Small-pox Hospital, 87; Charity Hospital, 588; Bellevue Hospital, 1,015; Nursery, 128; St. Joseph's Hospital, 15; Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, 22; Workhouse, Bedlow's Island, 52; Jefferson Market Prison, 2; Bloomingdale Lunatic Asylum, 23; Colored Orphan Asylum, 12; Relapsing Fever Hospital, 210; Juvenile Asylum, 1.

CORONERS' CASES.—So far as hitherto recorded, 1,610. Homicides, so far as recorded, 27. Suicides, 66. Whites, 26,726; colored, 470.

NATIVITIES.—Austria, 63; British America, 171; Denmark, 20; England, 592; France, 127; Germany, 2,359; Ireland, 5,038; Italy, 33; Russia, 22; Scotland, 22; South America, 11; Switzerland, 42; United States, 16,720; West Indies, 61; Belgium, 11; Holland, 22; Poland, 25; Sweden, 50; at sea, 8; Norway, 11; Wales, 19; East Indies, 1; Portugal, 8; Spain, 9; China, 5; Africa, 1; Asia, 1; Madeira, 1; unknown, 2,748.

AGES.—Under one year, 6,349; under two years, 1,998; under three years, 881; under four years, 506; under five years, 675; under ten years, 521; under fifteen years, 417; under twenty years, 1,190; under twenty-five years, 1,128; under thirty years, 1,402; under thirty-five years, 1,377; under forty years, 1,272; under forty-five years, 1,162; under fifty years, 1,000; under fifty-five years, 8,191; under sixty years, 766; under sixty-five years, 679; under seventy years, 546; under seventy-five years, 449; under eighty years, 297; under eighty-five years, 155; under ninety years, 24; under ninety-five years, 26; under one hundred years, 34.

The annual reports for the past five years give us these figures:

	Deaths.		Deaths.
1866	26,815	1869	24,601
1867	23,159	1870	27,196
1868	24,889		

showing an increase over last year of 2,595, and over 1866, when the mortality was greater than during any of the intermediate years, an increase of 381.

The public no doubt has heard and read of the many deaths from yellow fever which took place during the year, and will be surprised to find but one case here recorded. The reason is that this case alone appeared upon the returns, and all the other cases were classified with intermittent and relapsing fevers.

Stabbing Affray on Shipboard.

The ship *Black Prince*, lying at the foot of Maine-street, Brooklyn, was the scene of a desperate affray yesterday afternoon, which originated and was carried on solely among the crew. In the course of the fight a colored man named HENRY REYNOLDS was severely stabbed over the left eye, and an Irishman named McGINNIS was knocked overboard with a hand-spike, and narrowly escaped drowning. By the timely appearance of a number of officers the affray was ceased at that point. No arrests were made, there being no one willing to lodge a complaint.

CITY WAR NEWS.

Losses of the French and German Lines—$5,000,000 Less Business—The German Companies Demand Indemnification—Resumption of Travel.

The Franco-Prussian war has caused a considerable amount of loss to the shipping interests of both the nations engaged. Although no vessels have been captured, yet the interruption to business has caused a decrease of about $5,000,000 in traffic, besides the expenses of maintaining vessels idle in the port of New-York. The interest on the large capital invested in the two German lines and the French line amounts to a large sum. Besides, the companies were obliged to pay the crews their full wages while in this port, or return them to Europe. The General Transatlantic Company, the French line, owns the steamers *Europe, St. Laurent, Periere, Lafayette, Napoleon III.*, and *Ville de Paris*. On the 20th of September they ceased to carry merchandise, and took arms. Since that time eleven trips have been made, and $12,000,000 worth of munitions of war have been taken to France, and about 250 passengers. This line has lost considerable money in the decrease of its passenger traffic, which was its main source of revenue. From the elegance of its accommodations, and the excellence of its French cookery, it was the favorite of the wealthy class of travelers. The main loss in freight was from the other side, as the additional rate from this port in a measure made up for smaller cargoes, as $28 per ton was charged, instead of the ordinary rate of $16. The estimated loss approximates to $1,000,000, but the increase of business expected in revictualing France will probably be some compensation.

The Hamburg-American Packet Company have had several of their vessels laid up in New-York during the siege of Hamburg, and the balance remained in that port during the blockade. From July to the middle of September no business was done, but from that period up to Jan. 1 fourteen weekly trips were made. Since then the voyages were fortnightly, as the French fleet became more active in the German Ocean. The general passenger travel was entirely interrupted. The route taken to avoid the French cruisers was round by the north of Scotland to Hamburg. None of the steamers of this line were ever chased. The loss on account of suspension of the lucrative passenger travel will not fall short of $2,000,000. The ships laid up in New-York were the *Hammonia, Westphalia*, and *Cimbria*, and in Hamburg the *Allemania, Bavaria, Borussia, Silesia, Holsatia, Saxonia, Teutonia*, and *Thuringa*. These vessels carry about 1,500 tons of freight each way, at about $10 per ton, which gives on a round trip about $30,000, and about $15,000 on passengers. Each vessel could have made three trips in fifteen weeks, which would be about thirty-six trips in all. This would give a loss of fully $2,000,000, after deducting expenses, as before stated.

The North German Lloyd to Bremen numbers the following twelve vessels: *America, Bremen, Deutchland, Donau, Frankfort, Hanover, Hansa, Hermann, Main, New-York, Rein* and *Weser*. Five of these were laid up in New-York and the remainder in Bremen during the blockade in the months of July and September. The last regular vessel sailed on the 12th of July, and on the 4th of October commenced to run fortnightly, taking only freight. The general passenger travel was wholly interrupted. The line succeeded in getting, however, a good deal of patronage, especially as the insurance brokers were willing to take an extra war risk at from ½ to 1½ per cent. Two of these vessels were chased in the North Sea and several of them passed the whole French fleet. This line also went by the north of Scotland. They estimate the losses at $2,000,000. Both Companies are determined to make out a bill for indemnification for losses sustained, and present it to France through the Emperor of Germany. Much relief is felt at the termination of the war, and a good business in provisions especially is anticipated. The regular trips have been resumed, and the first vessel to leave will be the *Holsatia*, which takes her departure today.

THE HAGGERTY HOMICIDE.

Conclusion of the Inquest—A Verdict Against Reddy the Blacksmith—The Prisoner Held to Bail in $10,000.

Coroner HERMANN concluded his investigation yesterday in the case of JAMES HAGGERTY, the rowdy, who was killed by WILLIAM VARLEY, alias "Reddy the Blacksmith," in PAT EAGAN's saloon, corner of East Houston-street and Broadway. The usual crowd of thieves, gamblers and ruffians were in attendance.

The only additional evidence elicited was that given by WILLIAM TRACY, the desperado, whose quarrel with JIM DRAPER, another ruffian, led to the affray between VARLEY and HAGGERTY. TRACY stated that he was so grossly intoxicated on the night of the disturbance that he had actually no recollection of the events transpiring in EAGAN's saloon. He did not even know that HAGGERTY had been shot until late the next day when he recovered from the effects of his debauch.

CHARLES HEIDELBERG, the dectective who appeared to be in charge of the Central Office when VARLEY surrendered himself, was then sworn, and narrated that fact.

The jury then retired for deliberation, and on their return surprised VARLEY and his friends by rendering the following verdict:

"That JAMES HAGGERTY came to his death by a pistol-shot wound inflicted by a ball fired from a pistol at the hands of WM. VARLEY, at EAGAN's saloon, corner of Broadway and Houston-street, on the 25th of January, 1871."

Counsel for VARLEY expressed his astonishment at the failure of the jury to acquit his client, and declared that the criminal Courts would never convict Reddy, who had acted in self-defence.

VARLEY was then formally examined by the Coroner, when he gave his age as thirty-seven years, and said that he was a native of England, and a liquor-dealer by occupation. When asked if he had anything to say to the charge preferred against him, Reddy replied by stating that the shooting was done in self-defence, and was necessary to save his own life, which was then and had previously been in danger at the hands of the deceased, JAMES HAGGERTY.

Coroner HERMANN announced that, in view of the fact that VARLEY had surrendered himself voluntarily to await the result of the investigation, he would accept bail for his appearance before the Grand Jury in the sum of $10,000. The same bondsman as before then gave the necessary sureties, and Reddy disappeared with a group of personal friends. Several of the jurors then asked for payment for their services, but as the Coroner had no authority to pay them, the applicants retired disappointed.

With *Harper's Weekly* of the current week will be given away a valuable pictorial map of the City of Paris, showing all the principal buildings, monuments and parks, the French fortifications, and the Prussian lines of investment. This map has not only an interest at the present hour, but will be of permanent historical value, and therefore will be eagerly looked for by the readers of *Harper*.

HAZARD & CASWELL's cod liver oil is the best.—*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES will be published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers ready for mailing. Price, 5 cents.

It contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, and marriages and deaths of the week and other interesting reading matter.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country for TWO DOLLARS a year. Five copies, $8; ten copies, $15; twenty copies, $25; and an extra copy to getter-up of club of ten or twenty subscribers.

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Owing to the good reputation and popularity of the Troches, many WORTHLESS AND CHEAP IMITATIONS ARE OFFERED, WHICH ARE GOOD FOR NOTHING. Be sure to OBTAIN the TRUE BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. Sold everywhere.

French Kid Gloves! Just Received an invoice of genuine Jouvin & Co. Kid Gloves in black, modes and party colors. Also, an invoice of Regnier's celebrated Undressed Kids.

FRIEND PITTS,
No. 863 Broadway, between 17th and 18th sts.

Royal Havana Lottery of Cuba.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver.

TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

Eureka Mineral Water, Saratoga.—Superior to all for dyspepsia and diseases of liver and kidneys. B. J. LEVY, No. 7 Hudson River Railroad Depot, Varick-st.

We would call attention to the sale of valuable property on Pine, Nassau and Liberty sts., to be sold by E. H. LUDLOW & CO. THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Feb. 2, 1871, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway. Also, Scrip Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company. Also, interest of A. J. Cipriani in ships of Black Ball line. Maps, &c., at No. 3 Pine-st.

Hair Dye. Hair Dye. Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

James Everdell, No. 302 Broadway.—Wedding and ball cards, monograms, orders of dancing, &c. Established 1840.

MARRIED.

ANDERSON—JUDD.—On Tuesday, Jan. 31, at the residence of the bride's brother, (Mr. George Judd,) by Rev. Dr. Andrews, WILLIAM ANDERSON, of Brooklyn, E. D., to MARY JUDD, of Flushing, L. I.

HOLLISTER—THOMSON.—On Wednesday, Feb. 1, at the residence of the bride's parents, No. [illegible] street, by Rev. Stephen D. Brown, Mr. WILLIAM HOLLISTER and Miss GEORGIE THOMSON, second daughter of Samuel Thomson, Esq., all of this City.

DIED.

BRUSH.—At his residence, in Williamsburg, L. I., Jan. 31, after a protracted illness, JESSE BRUSH.

Notice of the funeral will be given hereafter.

BRAGG.—In Brooklyn, Feb. 1, 1871, after a long and painful illness, ALEXIS BRAGG, in the 53d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. [illegible] Remsen-st., Brooklyn, on Saturday, Feb. 4, at 1 P. M.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

CARPENTER.—In Newburg, N. Y., Jan. 31, BENJAMIN CARPENTER, in the 78th year of his age.

Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, Feb. 3, at 11 o'clock, from his late residence.

CALLARD.—At Chappaqua, N. Y., Feb. 1, Mrs. JANE A. CALLARD, aged 71 years.

Funeral services will be held on Friday, 3d inst., at Union Meeting-house, Chappaqua. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice.

CODDINGTON.—At Indianapolis, on Monday morning, ISAAC CODDINGTON, aged 21 years, son of Isaac Coddington, of this City.

His friends and those of his father and the family are requested to attend the funeral service at [illegible] Church, [illegible] on Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. The body will then be taken for temporary interment to the receiving vault of the [illegible] street Cemetery.

FOWLER.—On Wednesday, Feb. 1, CATHARINE, wife of Mr. Fowler, aged 45 years.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral this (Thursday,) at 1½, from her late residence, No. 415 West 50th-st.

GODDARD.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, Jan. 31, ERNEST NEWTON, infant son of Ella T. and William M. Goddard.

Funeral services on Thursday, Feb. 2, at 2 o'clock P. M., at No. 1,290 Dean-st., second house above Brooklyn-av. Friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

GRAFF.—On Jan. 31, 1871, after a long and painful illness, JOHN GRAFF, eldest son of John A. and Mary A. Graff, aged 40 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 337 West Houston-st., on Thursday, Feb. 2, at 2 P. M. The remains will be interred in the family vault at St. Mark's Church.

LOWITZ.—In Brooklyn, Jan. 31, ANGIE T., wife of John Lowitz, aged 36 years and 6 months.

Funeral from her late residence, No. 244 DeKalb-av., on Friday, Feb. 3, at 1 o'clock P. M.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

LEE.—At Plainfield, N. J., on Tuesday, Jan. 31, Mrs. ISABELLA, relict of the late Charles Lee, in the 85th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, without further invitation, at the First Baptist Church, Plainfield, N. J., on Friday, the 3d inst., at 1½ P. M. Interment at Marble Cemetery, New-York. Trains leave New-York, foot of Liberty-st., at 10½ A. M. and 12 M.

MORGAN.—On Tuesday, Jan. 31, after a short illness, SARAH A., wife of James Morgan, in the 56th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence in New-Rochelle, on Friday, at 12 M., and at St. Paul's Church, East Chester, at 1 P. M., where the funeral services will take place. Carriages will be waiting at Mt. Vernon on the arrival of the 11¼ New-Haven train from New-York.

☞ Richmond papers please copy.

MOSLEY.—On Wednesday, Feb. 1, WILLIAM P., infant son of Lester L. and Isabelle H. Mosley, aged 11 months and 14 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Friday, Feb. 3, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 12 Livingston-st., Brooklyn.

SEYMOUR.—At Bloomfield, N. J., Feb. 1, ALICE, only child of George M. and Anna H. Seymour.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

SKINNER.—On Wednesday morning, the 1st inst., after a brief illness, Rev. THOMAS H. SKINNER, D. D., senior professor in the Union Theological Seminary of this City, in the 80th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

SERVEIRA.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Jan. 31, JOHN B. SERVEIRA, in the 74th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 245 Grand-av., Brooklyn, on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

SWEETSER.—At Palatka, Fla., Jan. 2, of consumption, CHARLES H. SWEETSER, formerly of this City, in the 29th year of his age.

His friends and relatives, and those of his father-in-law, J. A. Sweetser, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral at the Madison-square Presbyterian Church, at 1 o'clock, on Friday, Feb. 2.

UNDERHILL.—On Fourth day, Second month, first, at his residence, Croton Point, Dr. R. T. UNDERHILL, of typhoid pneumonia.

The funeral will take place at Friends' Meeting-house, Croton, on Seventh day, the 4th inst., at 11 o'clock. Conveyances will meet the 9 o'clock train from Thirtieth-street Hudson River Railroad depot. Relatives and friends are invited.

WATSON.—On Monday, Jan. 30, Mr. JAMES WATSON, in the 45th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral on Sunday, Feb. 5, at 1 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 315 Madison-av., corner of 42d-st., without further invitation.

WORTHINGTON.—At Winona, Minn., Sunday, Jan. 15, JANE M. WORTHINGTON, daughter of the late John Shepard, of this City.

WHITE.—At Bellville, N. J., on Feb. 1, of congestion of the lungs, SUSIE FROST, infant daughter of John C. and Louise B. White, aged 1 year and 5 months.

The funeral services will be held at the residence of the grandfather, Wm. H. Brant, at Bellville, on Friday, Feb. 3, at 11 A. M.

ST. JOHN'S LODGE, No. 1, A. G. M.—BRETHREN: You are hereby summoned to attend an emergent communication, to be held in Lodge-room, corner of 6th-av. and 23d-st., on Friday, Feb. 3, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of attending the funeral of our Past Master, GEORGE ERRIKER ANDREWS.

ROBERT EDWARDS, W. M.

S. E. GARDNER, Secretary.

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THE AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY,
Nos. 117, 119 and 121 Nassau-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe on THURSDAY, Feb. 2, will close at this Office at 10 A. M.

P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

$330,000 GOLD WILL BE DRAWN in the Royal Havana Lottery of Cuba, Feb. 11. Tickets $32. Shares in proportion. Circulars sent. Post-office Box No. 4,364.

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POLITICAL.

1868 — THIRD ASSEMBLY DISTRICT GRANT CLUB—1872.

A regular meeting of the Club will be held at the head-quarters, No. 275 Broome-st., THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Feb. 2. Hon. E. DELAFIELD SMITH and F. C. CURTIS will address the meeting.

ADOLPHUS BORST, President.

ROBERT McMANUS, } Secretaries.
THOS. F. GEARY, }

SIXTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT GRANT CLUB will hold their regular meeting THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, corner Pitt and Broome sts.

HENRY A. SMITH, President.

CHARLES W. LITTLE, } Secretaries.
JAMES O. BLLERY, }

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

The Situation and Prospects—Renegade Revolutionists—More Unsuccessful Filibusters—War News—General Gossip.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Tuesday, Jan. 24, 1871.

With the beginning of the cool and dry season, everything pertaining to the revolution has received a new impetus. Both parties speak in the same sanguine manner of success, and each is undoubtedly working hard to obtain it. Military operations, as planned by VALMASEDA since his accession to power, have already begun in the Eastern Department for the past ten days. The combinations to be carried out in the Central Department were finished on the 22d, and on yesterday all columns were to begin their preconcerted movements, which could only be retarded by the delay caused by the detachment stationed at Palmarito Diego. The Cinco Villas will also soon be ready, and then the Cubans will be compelled to strain every nerve and bring every resource into play, in order to escape the coils of the anaconda which is trying to crush them. If they can hold their own, and if their leaders do not play the part of Gen. DAMIAN MADRUGA, then it will be time for them to take the offensive, as the present effort of the Spaniards is the best arranged and the strongest that has yet been made.

RENEGADE REVOLUTIONISTS.

Gen. DAMIAN MADRUGA and Gov. JOSE TRUJILLO, who lately surrendered to the Spaniards, have published a regular Spanish-American apostate letter in the *Diario*. That they surrendered can be understood by Anglo-Saxons, but that they should now publish such a document cannot be so well comprehended.

MORE UNSUCCESSFUL FILIBUSTERS.

Another filibustering expedition has come to grief, and if the reports received are true, and they all appear so, it must be confessed that the foolhardiness of those who landed is beyond belief, or else it must be believed that they were betrayed, and not aided by those on shore. On the 20th, a group of about ten men were seen at the Rosario plantation, near Consolacion del Sur, in the Vuelta Abajo district. The *gendarmes* were notified, and on the morning of the 21st the men were met in the pine woods near the Abra plantation by a Sergeant and four men, who intimated to them to surrender. The demand was answered by a volley. The *gendarmes* returned the fire and killed two men. One of them, a native of the Canary Islands, declared, before dying, that the party was composed of eight men more, that they had come from Key West, and that the other nine were Cubans, commanded by M. FELIPE RIVERA. On the same morning a boat was discovered at Consolacion del Norte and captured by the volunteers. It contained forty-five Berdan rifles, forty-five muskets, eleven boxes of ammunition, other materials, and a package of proclamations signed by QUESADA. The proclamation, although published by the Havana journals, has not produced the desired effect. The volunteers have come to arms, instead of the Cubans, and hundreds are searching for the few remaining members of the expedition. Yesterday morning these were again seen, and three more were killed, one of them being their guide, named VARELA, who knew the whole territory. The *Voz de Cuba* now announces that all have been captured; but this requires confirmation.

WAR NEWS.

An engagement has taken place at Pozo Azul, jurisdiction of Sancti Spiritus. Nine soldiers and thirty-five Cubans were killed, and many were wounded. Among the Cubans killed, according to the Spanish report, are the famous guerrilla chief DIEGO DORADO and his second, BENIGNO GOMEZ....The Cubans attacked the town of Zara, but only wounded a few of their antagonists, who did not wait for harsher treatment. The insurgents took what they could carry off from the stores, and retired when the Spaniards returned with reinforcements. The Cubans numbered nearly six hundred men, and carried the Spanish civil employes and some others off with them.

MISCELLANEOUS GOSSIP.

Lately several checks sent from the interior to be collected here, had, by some means, been abstracted from the mails and collected by parties who must unquestionably have been in collusion with employes of the Post-office. A watch was set and the party presenting these drafts arrested. His declarations led to the arrest of four Post-office clerks, with Mr. ANTONIO GIRAL as the principal, all of whom are connected with this business....The bells of the Cathedral are tolled every quarter of an hour, and the forts and men-of-war are firing minute-guns in honor of the memory of Gen. PRIM, official information of his death having been received by last steamer from Spain....The small-pox is raging terribly in the town of Cimarrones, and owing to the popular belief in Cuba that vaccination is irreligious and dangerous, it makes sad havoc....The frigate *Gerona* has gone to sea and is now cruising off the Morro, in order to watch that the French gun-boats blockading the port of Havana do not violate the Neutrality laws by coming within Spanish waters.

QUASIMODO.

A TALKING GHOST IN VIRGINIA.

The Baptist Clergyman's Own Account of His Mysterious and Vigorous Visitants—How He has Been Tormented for Seven Weeks.

Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.

LEXINGTON, Va., Jan. 24, 1871.

Rev. GEORGE C. THRASHER, of Buchanan, was in town today, and being an intimate acquaintance and friend, your correspondent "interviewed" him concerning the mysterious manifestations reported to have occurred at his house. He gave us a detailed account of the whole affair, and from full notes taken at the time we present your readers with the following first-class ghost story:

About seven weeks ago, during Mr. THRASHER's absence from home, his wife and children heard, about 5 o'clock in the evening, loud talking at the corn-house. Upon going out they saw two persons run off, and found that about a peck of corn had been abstracted from the crib and poured in a pile on the ground near by. The next evening, about the same hour, they heard a noise in the rear of the kitchen, and upon going out, found that the window had been carefully removed and put inside of the kitchen, and that the cooking utensils and kitchen furniture were scattered over the yard. Mrs. THRASHER distinctly saw two men run off, and two young men who came up at the time also saw them dodging about in the field above. The next evening Mr. THRASHER returned home about dusk, and while his little boy was telling him of these strange occurrences, the window of the kitchen was seen to be open, and on examining, the utensils and furniture there were found to be again scattered about the yard.

The next evening, while Mr. THRASHER was in the corn-house watching, he saw a form pass rapidly around the kitchen, but taking it for a servant woman did not pursue. Not long after he went into the house, and upon sending his little boys out they reported that the window of a lock-room joining the house had been opened (although securely bolted inside) and a bag taken out and thrown on the ground. Soon after this Mr. THRASHER and his wife went over to call on a neighbor, leaving at home their children (two boys of seven and fourteen) and a little white girl of thirteen, who lives with them. In about ten minutes the children reported that the kitchen had been again turned out of doors, and that they had seen two men run off.

The next evening a dozen young men from the village guarded the house. They saw nothing while on post, but when they went into the house the little girl who was watching at the window reported that two men had jumped over the fence. Instant pursuit was made, and they saw one of the men sitting down in a vacant lot. Failing in an attempt to surround him they fired five shots at him as he ran off. The next evening and the next the kitchen was served as usual, but no one was seen. The next evening the visit was made before 5 o'clock and the kitchen window broken; but notwithstanding there was snow on the ground no tracks or traces of the mysterious visitors were to be found; indeed, no tracks have ever been seen.

The next day Mr. THRASHER moved everything out of the kitchen into the lock-room, and since that time nothing about the premises has been moved out of its place, save on one occasion—the tactics of the visitor (for since then only one has been seen) being entirely changed.

It, she or he, (which pronoun shall we use?) now began to knock violently at the front or back door. The noise was generally heard from 3 o'clock in the afternoon till 8 o'clock in the evening, and would consist of very loud and rapid knocks. Mr. TRASHER would sit in his chamber with the door opening into the passage, and on the first knock would rush out. The knocking would continue until he reached the outer door, but, on throwing it open, he could see no one, although there was no place for some distance in which a man could hide. Every stratagem was resorted to—such as sending persons on each side of the house—but all in vain.

At 3 o'clock in the afternoon the Friday before Christmas the knocking was especially violent—and (Mr. THRASHER being absent) Mrs. THRASHER rang a bell, and Dr. WOOD promptly came over, but could see no one. The knocking was continued as before after the Doctor went into the house, and presently a violent noise, sounding like a man jumping up and down on heavy boot-heels, was distinctly heard in the passage. They would rush out to find nothing. These knockings have been heard every day, except that several times there has been an interval of two or three days, during which there has been no disturbance heard. The mystery is, that Mr. THRASHER's house is situated on a hill in full view of the whole town; that a man at this front door in broad day-time would almost certainly be seen, even if no one was specially on the watch, and that there have been numbers of the citizens at different points keenly looking out for the mysterious visitant. One evening about 7 o'clock, with the moon brightly shining, the knocking at the front door was distinctly heard by two respectable colored men who were passing immediately in front of the house, and by two young men at the Presbyterian Church, a short distance off, and yet neither of them could see anything.

One evening at dusk a violent stamping was heard on the stone pavement leading to the house, which continued to come nearer until it was very violent on the porch, even while Mr. THRASHER was opening the door; but it suddenly ceased as he stepped out, and nothing could be seen.

For two or three weeks past it has been a talkative spirit (?)—even disposed to be loquacious. One evening, during a violent knocking at the door, the little girl who lives in the house, and who had been suspected by some of the citizens of having some agency in the disturbances, asked in the presence of the children, "What have you against Mr. THRASHER and his wife."

"Nothing," was the prompt reply; "they are very good people, but are no account."

"Do you not know that I am charged with doing this?"

"Yes! But they are very much mistaken, and it is not done with yet."

"Are you a dead or a live spirit?"

"I am in my right mind."

Another evening, Mr. THRASHER and his wife being out, the little girl threw a rock out of the window, and a voice instantly said, "Do not hit me." The knocking at the door was at once begun, and when Mr. THRASHER's little son threatened to shoot, a voice responded: "I am not afraid of being shot to-night. Mr. and Mrs. THRASHER are not here. I saw them go away myself."

The children frequently hold protracted conversations with the mysterious visitant, who decline, however, to talk with Mr. THRASHER or his wife.

One evening it was agreed that the little girl and boy should hold him in conversation at the front door while PECK (an older boy) should take off his shoes, creep out at the back door, and get a shot at his ghostship. The conversation was going on pretty lively, when he suddenly exclaimed: "PECK THRASHER is coming, and I must be going," and was heard to run off. This was repeated several times.

Upon another occasion Mr. THRASHER came up and heard the children and a little boy from the town loudly talking with the visitor, but watched for some time in vain. One morning after 8 o'clock the little girl went out and hung the week's washing on the fence. She had just started into the house when she saw a man deliberately taking the clothes, piece by piece. She gave the alarm, and Mr. THRASHER's oldest boy rushed out and saw the man run off. The clothes were found neatly laid together in a pile.

On last Thursday evening (the day before Mr. THRASHER left home, and the date of our "latest advices from the seat of war,") a favorite puppy of the children was heard howling in deep distress, and the licks of a switch could be distinctly heard. The children raised the window, and saw a man run off.

They describe him as thick-set, of very dark complexion, if not black, and dressed in dark-brown clothes, very rough and untidy. The family have not been at all frightened, and thus far there seems to have bean no disposition on the part of their mysterious visitant to injure any one, though they have tried very vigorously to stop his career. OTHO THRASHER, a brave little fellow only seven years old, saw him standing near the well one night, and snapped five caps at him, and another night he shot at him standing in the chimney-corner, and put the bullet about a foot to the right of where he stood.

Your correspondent will not speculate on this mystery, but simply reports what was told him by Mr. TRASHER, for whom he can vouch as a Christian minister of unimpeachable character.

Mr. THRASHER says that he has abandoned all hope of solving the mystery, but that he is satisfied by one circumstance that the visitor is a fool. "He said one night that he 'wanted money,' and no one but a fool—be he man or demon—would come to the house of a Baptist preacher for that article."

THE TAYLOR WILL.

The Proponents' Case Closed—The Evidence Yesterday—Another Expert Examined—Testimony of Mrs. Taylor—The Last Hearing Today.

The Surrogate's Court-room was again densely crowded yesterday, with those interested in the disputed Taylor will, and the proponents of the instrument continued their evidence. Among other witnesses produced was Mr. GEORGE STIMPSON, an expert, who testified as to the genuineness of the signature, in a scientific view. Another expert was in readiness to testify to the same effect, but the Court decided that further proof of this nature was unnecessary. During the proceedings Mrs. TAYLOR, widow of the deceased, was subjected to a brief examination. The proponents, yesterday, rested their case, reserving the right to call, if necessary, as a witness Mr. JOHN OWENS, who, it has been claimed, drafted the will in question. An attachment for his appearance has been issued. Upon adjourning the case Surrogate HUTCHINGS entered a peremptory order that the action should be closed with today's hearing. The following is in brief the additional testimony adduced:

Mr. GEORGE JONES, examined by Mr. ANDREWS, testified: I am a resident of this City, and am publisher of the DAILY TIMES; I removed to New-York in 1851, and knew deceased, JAMES B. TAYLOR, since that period of time; he was a considerable shareholder in the TIMES' Association; since his connection with our paper he very frequently came into the office to see me; I have seen him write frequently, and am familiar with his handwriting; [will shown;] this signature attached to the will is, in my opinion, in his handwriting; I have no doubt about it; I was in England when I heard of Mr. TAYLOR's death; I received a cable dispatch; Mr. MUDGETT was the first person I spoke to in New-York, on my return, in reference to the death; he saw me on board the steam-ship *Russia* in the harbor; I was present when the examinations were made to find a will, and am aware of the circumstances attending its discovery; subsequent to this time I had a conversation with LUTHER R. MARSH in reference to this subject; I met Mr. MARSH near the *Express* office, and as it was the first time I saw him since the will was found, I said, "The agony now appears to be over;" he said "Yes," and upon my asking if it was likely that there would be any contest in reference to the will, he replied that there was no ground for it.

Cross-examined by Mr. CLINTON—[Several signatures of the deceased were here handed to witness for identification, with a view to test his knowledge of handwriting generally, but they were excluded by the Court.] The body of this will is not in Mr. TAYLOR's handwriting, and bears no resemblance to it; I have generally seen him write in the TIMES office, when he would come in to sign checks on the Shoe and Leather Bank, where he kept his account; I have seen him fill up the body of checks upward of half a dozen times a week. [Letters and signatures of the deceased already in evidence were submitted to the witness and identified by him.]

GEORGE STIMPSON, the next witness produced as an expert by proponents, testified: I reside in Brooklyn; I am employed at present in the Equitable Life Insurance Company, and have been for upward of twenty years employed in various capacities in several banks in the country; I have studied handwriting very carefully during a great portion of that period; [will shown;] in the signature of this will I do not find any characteristics which do not exist in the signature and in the exhibits now in evidence; in the attestation clause attached to the body of the will I find the same characteristics apparent as in all these exhibits; I do not find the same characteristics in the body of the will which I find in the attestation clause and in the signature.

Cross-examined by Mr. CLINTON—I have more experience of handwriting, generally, than an ordinary bank clerk; I was fifteen years receiving teller of the Merchants' Bank, Boston, and in that position was daily called upon to pass upon signatures; my experience, I think, justifies me in considering myself an expert; on the 25th of last month I first saw this will, and I examined it for about two hours; on that examination I base my opinion.

The witness was here examined with great minuteness and at great length by Mr. CLINTON upon his qualifications as an expert. Each letter in the will signature was dwelt upon, and a variety of questions asked witness both as to points of difference claimed to exist between the signature and other signatures of Mr. TAYLOR, and also as to similarity between letters in the signature and corresponding letters in the body of the will. The witness maintained the opinions previously expressed throughout the examination, and the counsel failed materially to change his testimony. Mr. STIMPSON was finally excused after being some three hours on the stand.

On motion of Mr. ANDREWS the Surrogate issued attachments against Messrs. SAMUEL COURTNEY and JOHN OWENS, they not having appeared as witnesses although subpœnaed.

Mr. A. V. STOUT, examined by Mr. ANDERSON, testified: I am President of the Shoe and Leather Bank of this City; knew Mr. TAYLOR in his life-time; he kept an account in our bank; have seen deceased write several times; I think I am familiar with his handwriting; [will shown;] I think the signature attached to this paper is that of Mr. TAYLOR. No cross-examination.

GEO. DURYEA, recalled by the Surrogate in order to reply to certain questions propounded the day before and excluded. Q.—Did Mr. TAYLOR during the last two years of his life call you a scoundrel, or words to that effect, in the presence of other parties? A.—No, Sir; I don't think he did. Q.—Did he charge you with dishonesty during this period of time, or accuse you of stealing books? A.—No, Sir.

Question by Mr. CLINTON—Did you ever say to Mr. MUDGETT that an effort had been made to have you forge a will at Mrs. TAYLOR's house? A. (Emphatically.)—No, Sir.

SAMUEL G. COURTNEY, examined by Mr. ANDREWS, testified: I reside in New-York; I knew the deceased; I knew him in this City, and also when I lived in Albany; I knew his family slightly; in July, 1870, the latter part, or 1st of August, one day as I was going down Broadway, I met Mr. TAYLOR on the corner of Twenty-fourth-street, standing on the stoop of CASWELL & MACK's drug-store; he spoke to me, and I stopped and talked with him; he said he had been away; I asked him how he was getting along with KATE, having talked of the subject with him before; I don't remember his reply exactly, and I then asked what kind of a man HOWLAND was; he bristled up and said, "He is the man that has stolen away KATE, and you can imagine what kind of a man this is;" I tried to cool him down, and said I had hoped he had become reconciled; he said the HOWLANDS would never get a cent of his money; I then said I hoped this would not injure KATE, and he replied he had provided for her; I came here against my will, under an attachment; the above is the substance of the conversation referred to. No cross-examination.

Mrs. LAURA S. TAYLOR testified: I am the widow of deceased; we had been married over forty years at the time of my husband's death; I am the only wife he ever wedded; [will shown;] I first saw this paper Sept. 22, when it was found at my late husband's office in Pine-street.

Q. by Mr. ANDREWS—After the marriage of your granddaughter, when she came to your house, did you ever treat her unkindly and send her home to the HOWLANDS in an unhappy state of mind? Objected to and excluded.

The Surrogate in deciding this point said: All the testimony of this character introduced by contestants and admitted by the Court was so admitted on the ground of the allegation presented, of undue influence. Since that the contestant's counsel has stated he stands on the allegation alone of forgery, and in consequence other issues are foreign to the subject.

The witness was then excused, and the case was adjourned until today, at 10 A. M.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Suits Against Physicians—A Snow-Plow Nuisance—Movements of Contagious Disease.

The Board of Health met yesterday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, in regular weekly session, President BOSWORTH in the Chair, and Commissioners BARR, CECCARINI, GROSS, MANIERRE and MULLALY present.

Upon recommendations of the attorney, it was ordered that suits be commenced in fifteen cases of violations of the Tenement-house act, twenty-four cases of non-compliance with the orders of the Board, and two cases of violations of the Sanitary Code. The attorney, by Mr. HASTINGS, made a report of the condition of the suits brought against physicians for non-compliance with the law requiring reports of deaths, from which it appeared six had paid $10 each, as settlement of the cases, subject to the approval of the Board, which was accorded. In sixteen other cases, it appeared that the physicians were not at fault, and the suits were ordered to be discontinued without costs. Sanitary Inspector MORRIS, reporting five new cases of physicians failing to report cases of contagious diseases, suits were ordered to be commenced against them.

JOHN P. JORALOMEN, residing in Essex-street, sent a letter to the Board, complaining of the intolerable nuisance created in that narrow street by the railroad company using an immense snow-plow to clear their track, by means of which slush and all kinds of filth was thrown over pedestrians and houses. The communication was sent to the Street-cleaning Bureau to ascertain and report whether the nuisance is dangerous to life or health.

Mr. BARR presented a resolution that JOHN H. DEVLIN be appointed a clerk in place of EDWARD KLEIN, deceased, which was adopted. Mr. BARR also offered a resolution that the Secretary notify all the slaughterers doing business in violation of section 166 Sanitary Code, to attend at a time to be fixed by the Sanitary Committee, before that Committee, to enter into obligations to discontinue such business on or before the 1st of May next. This resolution was also adopted.

City Sanitary Inspector MORRIS made a report showing the following movements of contagious diseases: Week ending Jan. 21—Typhus fever, 1; typhoid fever, 10; relapsing fever, 48; scarlet fever, 70; small-pox, 15; measles, 112; diptheria, 17. Week ending Jan. 28—Typhus fever, 3; typhoid fever, 6; relapsing fever, 3; scarlet fever, 64; small-pox, 27; measles, 95; diphtheria, 17.

After the transaction of some routine business the Board adjourned until Wednesday next.

Chess—Mackenzie on a Western Tour.

A project for an International Chess Congress, to be held in New-York City, has been on foot for some time past. A committee was appointed to organize the scheme and to transact the business of the Congress. In order to ascertain *viva voce* the opinions of the chess-players of the Western States as to the feasibility of the project, the celebrated chess-player, Capt. MACKENZIE, departed on a mission of inquiry and found that the chess community of the great Western States were not in favor of an International Congress, but would willingly lend their powerful aid to further the scheme of a grand American Chess Congress, provided such Congress were held in one of the Western cities. Capt. MACKENZIE appears to have coincided with their views, but expects them to re-organize the original movement. This they are willing to do, and it is expected that the original plan will be set aside and replaced by another having for its object to establish the relative skill of American chess-players.

During Capt. MACKENZIE's short visit to Detroit he played two games with Mr. MAX JUDD, a youthful but very promising player. The first game between them was drawn, the second was won by the Captain. We give the first game below:

SCOTCH GAMBIT.

	White—McKENZIE.	Black—JUDD.
1.	P to K 4.	P to K 4.
2.	K Kt to B 3.	Q Kt to B 3.
3.	P to Q 4.	P takes P.
4.	Kt takes P.	B to Q B 4.
5.	Q B to K 3.	Kt takes Kt.
6.	B takes Kt.	B takes B.
7.	Q takes B.	Q to K Kt 4.
8.	Kt to Q 2.	P to Q 3.
9.	K B to B 4.	K Kt to B 3.
10.	Castles Q R.	B to K 3.
11.	P to K Kt 3.	B takes B.
12.	Q takes B.	Castles Q R.
13.	Q to Q R 4.	Q to Q B 4.
14.	P to K B 3.	K to Kt, sq.
15.	K to Kt, sq.	Kt to Q 2.
16.	Kt to Q Kt 3.	Q to Q Kt 3.
17.	Q R to Q 5.	Q to K B 7.
18.	Q R to K B 5.	P to K B 3.
19.	Q to Q 4.	Q takes Q.
20.	Kt takes Q.	K R to K.
21.	P to Q R 4.	P to Q R 3.
22.	P to Q Kt 4.	P to K Kt 3.
23.	Q R to B 4.	R to K 4.
24.	P to Q Kt 5.	K to R 2.
25.	P to Q B 4.	K to Kt 2.
26.	K to Kt 2.	P to Q B 4.
27.	Kt to Kt 3.	P to Q R 4.
28.	P to K R 4.	P to K R 3.
29.	P to K Kt 4.	Q R to K, sq.
30.	K to B 3.	R to Q R, sq.
31.	Kt to Q 2.	P to K Kt 4.
32.	P takes P.	R P takes P.

The game was protracted to sixty-two moves, and finally drawn.

Release of a Dying Prisoner.

Commissioner SHIELDS visited Ludlow-street Jail on Tuesday evening and took the personal recognizance of JUAN XIQUES, a Cuban, to appear before the Circuit Court for trial, after which he granted an order for the release of the accused from custody. The consent to the release was given by District-Attorney DAVIS, it being shown that the prisoner was in a dying condition. XIQUES was arrested a short time ago, in connection with the Brandon-Aguero cigar transaction, in which counter charges were brought in the State and Federal Courts. He made an affidavit against AGUERO, before Commissioner SHIELDS, and subsequently swore to a different state of facts, on the examination in the case. At the time of his arrest, he was suffering from rheumatism of the heart, which was accelerated by his confinement. It is thought that he will not be able to live more than a few days.

Another Skating Congress to be Held in This City.

At a recent meeting of the Executive Committee of the Skating Congress of 1869, it was resolved to hold a convention of skaters in this City at noon, on Thursday next, Feb. 9, at the Hoffman House. The Executive Committee further resolved, that as there are a number of rinks, skating parks and clubs not yet enrolled as members of the Congress, that each rink, park and club in the United States and Canada be invited to send two delegates to the Convention. This is timely action, and the result will no doubt be greatly advantageous to the interests of skaters in general and to clubs in particular. Circulars have been sent to the various skating organizations throughout the country, to the effect that delegates properly accredited from any club, rink or skating park will be cordially received by the members of the Congressional Committee, at their room, in the Hoffman House, at 12 o'clock noon, on Thursday, Feb. 9, and that at 1 P. M. the Congress of 1871 will be convened and such business proceeded with as the interests of the fraternity may call for. The Executive Committee have made application to some of the railroad companies for a reduction of fare for delegates attending the Congress, and they have little doubt of success. The Congress will visit the three rinks of the Metropolis during the stay of the delegates in the City, and it has been proposed to get up a series of tournaments for the occasion. Should this be done, and were all the noted professional skaters to be present during the tourney, quite an exciting time would be had, and a splendid display of the beauties of the sport would be presented.

The Chairman of the Executive Committee of the American Skating Congress is Mr. R. G. HERVEY, and his address is Hoffman House, New-York. Delegates intending to come to the Convention can address him by letter or telegraph for all information needed in regard to the Congress.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

But comparatively few persons were in attendance at the Exchange yesterday, (Feb. 1,) and the only transactions effected were made by JAMES M. MILLER. The sales were two in number, and both by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure. Under the direction of D. P. INGRAHAM, Jr., Esq., referee, the auctioneer first disposed of the lot, with buildings thereon, (of small value,) located on the north side of Madison-street, 125 feet east of Scammel-street, the lot being 24 feet front by 96 feet in depth. The property was purchased by Mr. B. P. FAIRCHILD for $10,000—a low figure. Col. MILLER next disposed of property belonging to the Allen Hay Soap Company, under the direction of GEO. L. INGRAHAM, Esq., as referee. The property was offered in three parcels under one Court decree, and sold at the prices named, annexed: Parcel No. 1—Premises on the north side of Ninety-sixth-street, 200 feet east of Third-avenue, comprising a plot of ground 300.10x100.6; sold to THOS. HAY for $18,000. Parcel No. 2—Premises known as the Windsor Packing Establishment, located on the north side of Thirty-eighth-street, 150 feet east of Twelfth-avenue, lot 150x150; sold to ALLEN HAY & Co. for $15,000. Parcel No. 3—Premises on the north side of Fifty-sixth-street, 80 feet east of Avenue A, together with all water rights in the East River appertaining thereto, lot 51x80; sold to THOMAS HAY for $4,000. In regard to the above sale, but little information could be obtained from the parties having knowledge on the subject. From the extremely low price, however, realized for the property, the sales must have been ordered to clear title or for some similar cause. Parties were present yesterday, at the Exchange, who, if they had felt certain that the title to the lots offered would have passed, would have bid twice or three times the amount at which they were struck off. The price at which the premises were sold, does not, in any degree, approximate to the real value. No other sales than the above were made, but the following adjournments were announced: By E. H. LUDLOW & Co., sale of house and lot on West Forty-fourth-street, near Broadway, adjourned until Feb. 15; by ROBERTS & MCGUIRE, sale of four-story brick tenement-house and lot, on the north side of Thirty-fifth-street, about 150 feet west of First-avenue, adjourned until Monday next.

At the Exchange, today, the business project-ed is of importance and interest. At an executor's sale, E. H. LUDLOW & Co., MORRIS WILKINS, auctioneer, will dispose of the property belonging to the Cipriaut estate. This sale was postponed on Thursday last, in consequence of the inclement weather, but will probably take place today without fail. The schedule of sale comprises improved property on Pine, Nassau and Liberty streets, in this City, a farm in Pennsylvania, and other assets of value. The auction has been liberally advertised, and its consummation has been looked forward to with great interest by those dealing in real estate. The same firm will, in addition, offer for sale desirable property on Reade-street, No. 141, between Hudson and Greenwich sts.; on Maiden-lane, No. 81, near Gold-street, an executor's sale; and by order of administrators, property on Ninth-avenue, known as No. 454, near West Thirty-fifth-street. One or two legal sales are also bulletined by other auctioneers.

At private sale valuable and well-located property continues to be advertised in large quantities. MULLER, WILKINS & Co., No. 7 Pine-street, present an attractive list in this respect. Specific sales are also advertised, to which attention is called, by D. M. Seaman, No. 14 Pine-street; E. H. Ludlow & Co., No. 3 Pine-street; A. Journeay, No. 1 Pine-street; V. K. Stevenson & Son, No. 11 Pine-street; W. L. Wallace, No. 9 College-place, and W. N. Clark, No. 170 William-street.

WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine-street, reports having recently disposed of the following property at private sale:

Three-story brown-stone front house and lot No. 37 West Forty-fourth-st., lot 16.8x100, for $16,765; also, one lot on the north side of Sixty-seventh-street, 125 feet east of Fifth-avenue, 25x100, for $15,000.

Exchange Sales, Wednesday, Feb. 1.

NEW-YORK.

By James M. Miller.

1 lot, with improvements, n. s. Madison-st., 125 ft. e. of Scammel-st., lot 24x96	$10,000
Premises n. s. 96th-st., 200 ft. e. of 3d-av., plot of ground 300.10x100.6	18,000
Premises n. s. 38th-st., 150 ft. e. of 12th-av., plot 150x150	15,000
Premises n. s. 56th-st., 80 ft. e. of Avenue A, with water rights, plot 51x80	4,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE FOLLOWING-DESCRIBED first-class dwellings:

11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., 3 s. b.	$18,000
12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., 3 s. b.	20,000
19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., 3 s. b.	12,000
22d-st., between 3d and 4th avs., 3 s b.	20,000
28th-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway, 4 s. b. s.	55,000
31st-st., between 6th and 7th avs., 3 s. b. s., extra deep lot	20,000
34th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., 4 s. b. s.	65,000
37th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., 4 s. b. s.	36,000
39th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., 4 s. b. s.	30,000
45th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., 4 s. b. s.	30,000

Also, choice business property on 6th, 7th and 8th avs.; also, Broadway.

MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

ELEGANT COUNTRY-SEAT OF SEVENTY-ONE acres for sale, at Madison, N. J., ¾ mile from depot, on High-st.; an elegant three-story French-roof house, 75 by 50 feet, with basement and cellar complete, built with double walls, large piazzas, and with all the improvements of a first-class City residence; the lawns contain fifteen acres, with small lake and boat-house; the grounds are laid out in excellent taste, flower and fruit gardens, green-house, fruit-houses, graperies, and beautiful groves and dells of fine old trees; having all necessary out-buildings, porter's lodge, gardener's house, coachman's house, barns, carriage-house and stables, pavilion, rustic-house, plant-house, and everything in complete order. Madison is the finest town in New-Jersey, and a perfectly healthy location, with beautiful scenery, drives and excellent roads. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON HENRY-ST., NEAR GRAND-st., a valuable property, having a frontage of nearly 150 feet on Henry-st.

ALSO,

A three-story brick house on 29th-st., near Broadway.

ALSO,

A four-story brick house in East 12th-st., near St. Ann's new church.

ALSO,

Houses and lots for occupancy or investment. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FRANK G. BROWN, Son of Lewis B. Brown, Esq.
DAVISON BROWN, Son of Stewart Brown, Esq.

FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
No. 100 Broadway, New-York.
Refer by permission to
Messrs. Brown Brothers & Co., Wm. E. Dodge, Esq.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST VALUABLE corners on the 5th-av., with rear lot or alley-way of 15 feet, well adapted to business purposes, being substantially built, and can, at small outlay, be converted into a first-class store; now rented for $9,000 per annum to a good tenant. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st., or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

$210,000.—FULL BLOCK, SIXTY-four City lots, each 25x100 feet; each but $3,281, including corners. 63d-st., 1,600 feet west from Central Park and between the Grand Boulevard and the Hudson River.

V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE, ON BROADWAY—A VALuable plot of land, situate on the south-east corner of Broadway and 37th-st., having a frontage on Broadway of 109 feet, and on 37th-st. of 135 feet. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP modern-frescoed brown-stone house, 20.10x56, lot 100 feet; 49th-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway; $31,500; terms easy. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS DWELLINGS IN all locations on east and west sides of the City; also business property and vacant lots. Auction sales of stocks, real estate, furniture, &c., made on favorable terms. D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK store No. 116 Bowery. Lot 25 by 100 feet. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

A DESIRABLE PROPERTY, 75x98.9, partly improved, below 34th-st. and near 6th-av.; good location for a factory or any large building. JOHN S. PIERCE, No. 106 Broadway, corner Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE FOUR-story house No. 19 Waverley-place, near Broadway, 23.4x60, with two-story extension; lot 133 feet deep. Apply to GEORGE L. NEVINS, No. 11 South-st.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY ON CHURCH-st., from Cedar to Thames, 103 feet front by 45 feet on Cedar-st. Apply to W. L. WALLACE, No. 9 College-place.

FOR SALE—ON GRAMERCY PARK, A first-class four-story house, 27 feet wide, with a two-story back building; lot of extra depth; price, $55,000. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

STORES FOR SALE—NO. 78 MAIDEN-lane, Nos. 5 and 6 Atlantic Dock. Apply to W. N. CLARK, No. 170 William-st.

CHAS. MACRAE'S OFFICE, GROUND floor, 70 Cedar, corner Nassau, conspicuous and convenient property, at fair prices, readily disposed of.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE, IN BROOKLYN, THIRTY-two lots, with elegant mansion, stable, &c., on 5th-av., Carroll and Macomb sts., and adjacent to Prospect Park; will be divided to suit purchasers; is one of the most eligible sites in the City of Brooklyn for a school, church, or public institution; commands fine view of the Bay, Staten Island and New-Jersey, &c. Also, four lots, fronting the Circle on Prospect Park, on 8th-av. and Douglass-st. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE IN BANKRUPTCY.—Under and by virtue of an order of Hon. Samuel Blatchford, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York, in Bankruptcy, dated Nov. 1, 1870, the undersigned, assignee in bankruptcy of William Paulding, offers at private sale all the real and personal property, late of said Paulding, which is situated in the City of Poughkeepsie, consisting of the Whale Dock Cooperage property, about 285 feet front on the Hudson River, and 350 feet deep, together with large and valuable brick and other buildings thereon, with the engines, boilers, shaftings and machinery thereon, and a dwelling-house, carriage-house, stables, &c. Offers will be entertained for the whole or any part of said property.

If said property is not disposed of at private sale before that date, it will be offered at public auction, on the premises, on the 23d day of February, 1871, at noon on that day.

On the same day there will be sold a lot of paint-barrels, spirit-barrels, ten-gallon kegs, beef-tierces, &c., &c., unless sooner sold at private sale.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Jan. 27, 1871.

DEYO SMITH, Assignee,
No. 271 Main-st., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
C. SWAN, Attorney, No. 263 Main-st., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

A COUNTRY HOME.—FLUSHING twenty minutes from 34th-st.; modern house; all the conveniences; green-house, stable and out-buildings; three and one-half acres; in complete order; price low; terms easy. Address R. W. LEAVITT & CO., No. 118 Wall-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety, beautifully situated, 45 minutes to 1 hour from N. Y. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

ORANGE, N. J.—DESIRABLE RESIdences for sale and to let. Persons desiring to purchase or rent suburban property are invited to examine our lists. J. DENHAM & CO., No. 266 West 23d-st., near 8th-av.

$5,500.—ORANGE, N. J., NEAR Brick Church Station. New house, nine rooms, furnace, range, &c.; pleasantly located. GEO. W. BOWERS, Halsted-st., Orange.

STORES, &C, TO LET.

TO LET—THE CHEAPEST BUSINESS property in this City—the new first-class five-story iron-front store, 25x75, No. 147 Spring-st., just west of Broadway, on a lease of three years; $4,500 and Croton tax, per year.

R. WILLIAMSON, Bull's Head Bank.

A.—BROADWAY, CORNER MURRAY-ST., over Importers' and Traders' National Bank; entire floor (25x103) to lease; light, air, steam heat, short easy stairs; location unexceptionable. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

BARCLAY-ST., NEAR THE ASTOR HOUSE.—To rent, the well-lighted five-story and basement store, No. 14 Barclay-st.; admirable location for china or crockery trade; possession Feb. 1. Apply to JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS OFFICES ON THE second floor of No. 162 Broadway; heated by steam; ready for immediate occupancy; $400 to $700. Apply to TAYLOR & STEARNS, No. 1½ Pine-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—NOS. 636 AND 638 Broadway, extending through to Crosby-st.; also house No. 736 Broadway, opposite Waverley-place. L. HAMMERSLEY, No. 257 5th-av.

A STORE, NO. 26 BEEKMAN-ST., without lofts and basement, to rent, 20 feet deep, centre and side light; admirable location for leather, paper or metal trade. JAMES PRICE, 200 Hudson-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

HOUSES AND STORES TO LET OR LEASE.—The undersigned will, as heretofore, give special attention to the leasing of stores and dwellings. Parties having such to lease during the coming season and desirous of engaging our services, will oblige by sending a memorandum to our office at an early day as we are now making up our Spring catalogue. ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT ELIZABETH, comfortable 12 room house; modern fittings; near depot; 45 minutes from Wall-st.; 30 trains daily—commutation 11 cents per trip, on favorite line of travel. Inquire at West Elizabeth (Jersey-st.) station, or address C. C., Box No. 225 Post-office, New-York.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE,
WITH STABLE ATTACHED,
LOCATED ON 5TH-AV.,
WANTED FOR A CASH CUSTOMER.
Apply to BLACKWELL & MARKS,
Nos. 55 and 57 Liberty-st., New-York.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A FOUR-story medium-width house and lot, located between 40th and 60th sts., Broadway and Lexington-av.; neighborhood must be first-class; a new house and north side preferred; price about $25,000. Address, with full particulars, Box No. 2,328 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—TO BUY, OR LEASE FOR FIVE years, with early possession, a three-story and attic high-stoop house, in perfect order, not less than 22 feet wide, between 28th and 40th sts., 6th and Park avs.; neighborhood of Park-av. preferred. Address Post-office Box No. 3,712, City.

WANTED—SEVERAL THREE AND FOUR-story brick and brown-stone houses for ready cash customers; also private dwellings to let for first-class tenants. Property and estates intrusted to our care will receive prompt attention. B. S. LEVY & CO., No. 271 West 38th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—A MEDIUM-SIZE BRICK OR brown-stone high-stoop house in a good neighborhood, in exchange for unencumbered vacant lots in the upper part of the City. Address CASTOR, Box No. 5,915 Post-office.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY ON NASSAU, PINE, AND LIBERTY STS.—Also, Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company scrip, six-sixteenths in ships of the "Black Ball" line, and land in Monroe County, Penn.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 2, 1871, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, by order of the executors of the estate of A. J. Cipriaut, deceased, the following valuable property, viz.:

No. 73 NASSAU-ST.—West side, adjoining the north-westerly corner of John-st., four-story brick store; lot about 26 feet 3 inches by 72 feet 6 inches.

No. 11 PINE-ST.—South side, between Broadway and Nassau-st., five-story and basement marble-front building; lot about 23 feet 9 inches by 73 feet 9 inches.

No. 43 LIBERTY-ST.—North side, about 100 feet east of Nassau-st., four-story brick store; lot about 27 by 73 feet.

$2,890.—Scrip of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, certificates of 1868, 1869, and 1870.

Also, the said A. J. Cipriaut's interest in the following ships of the "Black Ball" line:

Two-sixteenths in ship *Great Western*; 1-16 in ship *James Foster, Jr.*; 1-16 in ship *Harvest Queen*; 2-16 in ship *Neptune*.

Also, 404 acres, 111 perches of land in Barret (formerly Price) Township, Monroe County, Penn.

JOHN A. DIX,
HENRY DE B. ROUTH,
Executors of A. J. Cipriaut, deceased.

Full particulars can be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY, NO. 141 Reade-st., between Hudson and Greenwich sts., to close an interest.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 2, 1871, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:

READE-STREET—The valuable lot, with the front and rear brick buildings, known as No. 141 Reade-st., south side, between Hudson and Greenwich sts. Buildings are two-stories and basement, in fair order. Lot 25 and average depth of 75.6 feet. Possession immediate. Terms at sale.

Maps, &c., at No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF THE ESTATE of A. J. Cipriaut, at 12 o'clock, Jan. 26, 1871, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, viz.: Buildings and lots, No. 11 Pine-st., No. 73 Nassau-st., and No. 43 Liberty-st.; six-sixteenths in packet ships of the Black Ball line; $2,890 scrip Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, and 404 acres 111 perches of land in Monroe County, Penn.

Particulars at auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st.

N. B.—Adjourned on account of the severe storm until THURSDAY, Feb. 2, 1871.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF HOUSE AND LOT ON WEST 23D-ST., belonging to the estate of Elizabeth Haight, deceased.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 9, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

WEST TWENTY-THIRD-STREET — The four-story brown-stone house, with high stoop and fine basement, and all the modern improvements, No. 149 West 23d-st., north side, between 6th and 7th avs.; lot 20 by half the block; house 20 by 55 feet; title perfect; $17,000 can remain on mortgage.

N. B.—Two mirrors will be sold separately from the house. Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

F. R. SHERMAN, Executor, No. 54 Wall-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 8, AT 12 M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

HARLEM PROPERTY.

ONE HUNDRED AND ELEVENTH-STREET.—Two-story and basement house and lot, No. 240, between 2d and 3d avs.; built by day's work; contains all the improvements, and is in fine order.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWELFTH-STREET.—Two lots, south side, 155 feet east 3d-av.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

TUESDAY, FEB. 7, AT 12 O'CLOCK, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, SALE PEREMPTORY.

(By order of the Trustees and Stockholders.)

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTEENTH-STREET.—Fourteen lots of land, with the improvements, north side 118th-st., commencing 498 feet east of Avenue A, and fronting on the Harlem River; seven of the lots will be sold together in one parcel, with the water-front, and the other seven lots together with the foundry buildings. Fifty per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. On FRIDAY, Feb. 10, at 10 o'clock, all the personal property will be sold on the premises, consisting in part of furnaces, ranges, plumbers' pipes, sinks, &c.; patterns and flasks, engine and boiler, tools, shafting, pulleys, lathes, pig-iron, coal, sand, &c., &c.

Map and particulars at the office.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY on Coenties-slip, Morris and Greenwich sts., New-York, and on Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.—Sale in partition to close estate of the late R. R. Morris.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, Feb. 10, 1871, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York:

COENTIES-SLIP, NEW-YORK—The valuable five-story store and lot, No. 21, adjoining south-west corner of Front-st.; lot 27x45 feet.

GREENWICH-STREET, SOUTH-EAST CORNER MORRIS-STREET—Valuable four-story buildings, known as Nos. 37 and 39 Greenwich-st., and No. 9 Morris-st., together 51.4 feet front, 47.8 feet rear, 61.4 feet on Morris-st., and 78.6 feet on inside line.

ATLANTIC-STREET, BROOKLYN—The two valuable four-story brick houses and lots, Nos. 201 and 203 Atlantic-st., north side, 75 feet west from Court-st.; each 25x50 feet; lots 80 feet deep.

Maps and full particulars at No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

DRY GOODS.

AT RICHARD MEARES',
6TH-AV. AND 19TH-ST.

IMPORTANT SALE.

Having purchased the lease and stock of adjoining store, the property of the late Mr. Ketchum, consisting of

FINE ENGLISH HOSIERY AND UNDER-GARMENTS, HANDKERCHIEFS, RIBBONS, LACES AND EMBROIDERIES, GLOVES, MUSLINS, NAPKINS, TABLE-LINEN, SMALL WARES AND DRESS TRIMMINGS,

All of which I am now selling at my store, corner of 6th-av. and 19th-st.,

AT HALF THE ORIGINAL COST.

The goods are all exposed in lots, marked in plain figures, at such prices as will command a speedy sale, as store-alterations commence in February.

RICHARD MEARES,
6th-av. and 19th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches, and is a good baker; has the best of references. Can be seen for two days at No. 149 East 38th-st., rear house, between Lexington and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as cook; understands English, French and Spanish cooking, bone, lard, soups and side dishes, also pastry, and a good baker; wages reasonable; good City testimonials; City or country. Call at No. 235 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN CITY OR country by an excellent cook, who is a superior bread-maker; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; good reference. Apply at Plimpton Building, first floor, 9th and Stuyvesant sts., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant young woman as cook, or cook and to assist in the washing; neat and tidy in appearance; good baker; good City reference. Call at No. 235 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as seamstress, or operator on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; no objection to take care of young children; best reference. Call at No. 236 West 33d-st.

WANTED—BY A CHAMBER-MAID AND waitress, who is willing to assist with washing and ironing, a situation in a private family or boarding-house. Apply at Plimpton's Building, 9th and Stuyvesant sts., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A REspectable young woman as nurse and seamstress, or chamber-maid and seamstress or any upstairs work; three years' reference from her last place in the City. Call at No. 235 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant girl as nurse and seamstress; has two-and-a-half years' reference from last place; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 128 6th-av., over drug-store.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, TO GO out by the day or week as seamstress; can cut and fit for children; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson or Willcox & Gibbs' machine. Can be seen at No. 203 West 32d-st.

WANTED—IN CITY OR COUNTRY, A situation as chamber-maid and waitress; would assist with the washing; best of reference; would do housework. Apply at Plimpton Building, first floor, 9th and Stuyvesant sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS NURSE; competent to take charge of an infant and do light chamber-work and plain sewing; best of reference. Apply at No. 116 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL A situation as nurse in a private family; can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; best of City reference. Address 90 6th-av., corner of 8th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGlish Protestant woman as cook, to assist in washing and ironing; understands cooking thoroughly. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable German girl as chamber-maid and seamstress; understands operating on different machines. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant girl, capable of taking entire charge of an infant from birth, or as nurse and chamber-maid; best of references given. Call at 291 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETent woman as head meat and pastry cook in a first-class private family; best of City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as first-class seamstress; is an excellent operator on every machine; will assist in chamber-work; City or country; unexceptionable reference. Apply at No. 327 East 34th-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, WASHer and ironer, by a Protestant young woman; good plain cook; good washer and ironer; good references; will do house-work; very respectable. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON, who speaks German and French, a situation to take care of grown up children; or seamstress and take care of the children. Call at No. 1,116 3d-av., in the bakery.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as first-class cook in a private family; is a good baker, and understands her business in all its branches; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 6 West 44th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant young woman, a situation in a private family as chamber-maid and waitress, or as chamber-maid and to do fine washing; understands fluting; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 201 West 25th-st., corner of 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMpetent laundress; understands French fluting and all kinds of ladies' finery and gentlemen's linens; thoroughly understands her business; best City reference. Can be seen at No. 340 East 23d-st., between 1st and 2d avs., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress by a competent, experienced person; can take charge of a baby from birth; is an excellent seamstress; best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 257 West 36th-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH Protestant woman as first-class cook; understands it in all its branches; baking and pastry; all kinds of desserts; good references. Call at No. 477 7th-av., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent woman as cook; is a good baker; would be willing to assist with the washing; good City references. Apply at No. 131 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as seamstress; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; or as chamber-maid and to take care of children; understands hair-dressing; City or country. Call for two days at No. 659 2d-av., corner 36th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable, competent girl, with unexceptionable City references, as chamber-maid and waitress; no objection to country; private family preferred. Call or address No. 145 West 39th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook, who understands French and American meat and pastry cooking in all its branches; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable colored woman as cook in a private family; she has good City reference. Call at No. 13 West 45th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERIcan girl to do light house-work in a small private family; wages $12. Call or address at No. 203 East 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman, as first-class cook, in a private family; no objection to country; best City reference. Address or call at No. 208 East 6th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as first-class cook; will be found trustworthy; good City reference. Call at No. 250 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., in the store.

WANTED—A WAITRESS' SITUATION BY a young, tidy girl, highly recommended, understanding thoroughly her business; willing to assist with chamber-work, if required. Apply at 408 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent girl as waitress in a first-class private family; best City reference. Call or address 145 West 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTestant woman as first-class laundress or chamber-maid; best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 535 1st-av., at the bakery.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD COOK; will assist with the washing and ironing; City or country; unexceptionable City reference. Call or address No. 145 West 39th-st.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH GIRL A SITUAtion as maid and seamstress; dresses hair and operates on Wheeler and Wilson's machine. Apply at No. 10 East 18th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A situation as cook in a private family or in a private boarding-house; has good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 215 East 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as nurse and chamber-maid, or nurse and seamstress; good City reference. Call at No. 246 West 38th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH cook, a situation in a private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; no objections to go a short distance in the country. Call at 43 East 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS laundress; best City references. Call or address No. 163 West 24th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work; is willing and obliging. Call at M. HILD'S, No. 127 Norfolk-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; is competent and obliging; good City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 420 7th-av., near 34th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as chamber-maid and seamstress; understands dress-making, and can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; best City reference from last place. Call for two days at 3 East 38th-st., corner of 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress, a situation in a private family; understands French fluting and doing up fine muslins, &c.; unexceptionable City references as to character and capacity. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as chamber-maid and to do sewing, or to assist with children; best City reference given; country preferred. Call at No. 115 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent German girl for general house-work, or as cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; best of City references. Call at No. 303 Bowery, entrance on 1st-st.

COLORED RELIEF ASSOCIATION, Room No. 45 Bible House, furnish the best Virginia colored servants.

MALES.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business; is a good driver and an excellent groom; sober, honest and industrious; best City references from his last employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 123 West 31st-st., stable.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man as gardener; also understands the care of horses and cows; his wife as cook and to assist in house-work; City reference. Address M. M., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, or coachman and gardener; has the best of reference from last employer; is willing and obliging, and thoroughly understands the business. Address J. B., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a single young man; is sober and steady and a good driver; is a plain gardener; good reference. Address T. S., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man as coachman or groom; understands his business thoroughly; best City reference. Call at No. 123 West 35th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family, by a well-recommended waiter-man. Apply or address WAITER, up-town advertisement office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE man as waiter, coachman, or make himself useful on a gentleman's place; best reference and security. To be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over druggist.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant single young man, a situation as coachman and groom, in a private family; reference undeniable. Call on or address COACHMAN, Bonner's harness-store, No. 57 West 32d-st.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO obtain a situation for a German coachman; City or country; best City reference. Call on or address H. A. BURR, No. 101 Cliff-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Frenchman as waiter in a small private family; good reference. Address CONSTANT, No. 36 East Houston-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by an Englishman thoroughly educated to his business; seven years' references in both City and country. Apply at A. Clinch's feed-store, No. 28 East 19th-st., for two days.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—IN A BOOKSTORE, A MAN familiar with the packing of books, and to assist generally in a bookstore; must be willing to make himself generally useful. Address, stating salary expected, with references, PUBLISHER, Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, (PROTESTant,) one who is not afraid to work, to make fires and keep a building in order; must have good reference. Address CHESTER, Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE HOUSE AS errand-boy, an active lad of fourteen; one living in the City with his parents preferred. Address D., Post-office Box No. 5,983.

WANTED—AN EXCELLENT WAITRESS. Apply today and to-morrow, from 9 to 10 o'clock, at No. 10 East 40th-st.

BOOK-KEEPER FOR BOOK BUSIness.—A man who is accustomed to the keeping of books for a book-seller; quick and accurate, and disposed to devote all his time to the interest of his employer. (Book-seller and publisher) may address BOOK-SELLER, stating salary expected, references, &c., Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS.
Wanted, immediately, for this branch of the service, a number of able-bodied men over 21 years of age. Apply to the commanding officer of Marine Barracks, Flushing-av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

BANK FIXTURES AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.
THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY
Of the City of New-York,
No. 336 Broadway.

Being about to remove to their new banking-room corner of Broadway and Warren-st., offer for sale the furniture and fixtures of their present office. For particulars apply to D. R. MANGAM, President.

TO PRINTERS.—THE PATENT COMPOsition for Printers' Rollers does not harden, shrink or crack. Give it a trial and you will continue to use it. Producing the best work and great economy. Orders solicited by the manufacturers.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
No. 45 Maiden-lane, New-York.

THE NEW-YORK AND TEXAS BEEF PRESERVING COMPANY—Formerly at No. 44 East 23d-st., are now prepared to supply the trade and shipping at wholesale with their very superior canned roast beef, in pieces or chopped. Office, 16 Cedar-st.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT No. 329 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building, N. Y. All articles at the lowest factory prices. J. K. HOPPEL.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—PHILIP BOYER, Plaintiff, against LENA BOYER, Defendant.—Summons for relief—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant LENA BOYER: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York at the Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office No. 3 Chambers-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, 23d of May, 1870. G. HAUSCHEL, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 31st day of January, 1871.

f2-law6wTh* G. HAUSCHEL, Plaintiff's Atty.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—NEW-YORK Supreme Court, Erie County—PARNELL MUNSON, plaintiff, against JOHN CHRETIEN, defendant.—Pursuant to an order of said Court, made in said action at the Court-house in the City of Buffalo, N. Y., on the 9th day of November, 1870, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims or demands against Peter Schwinn, late of the City and State of New York, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to Norris Morey, Esq., the receiver appointed for that purpose by said order, at the office of said receiver, No. 284 Main-st., in the City of Buffalo, N. Y., on or before the 10th day of June, 1871.—Dated Buffalo, Dec. 1, 1870.

NORRIS MOREY, Receiver.
WM. L. JONES, Plaintiff's Attorney, Buffalo, N. Y.
de8-law6m-Th

AUCTION SALES.

B. F. THOMAS, Auctioneer.

ARTISTS' AUCTION SALE. EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITY TO PURCHASERS OF FINE ARTS.

FIVE HUNDRED CHOICE OIL-PAINTINGS, all richly-framed, production of many of the best artists, both of Europe and America, for positive sale at auction on THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, Feb. 2, 3 and 4, at 7 o'clock, at Gallery, No. 587 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. Dealers, attend.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A GOOD CHANCE TO MAKE A FORTUNE.—The subscriber, owner of a patent of an article adopted by the United States Government, (large orders for which are now awaiting delivery,) is desirous of making arrangements with parties to deliver the same and extend the trade in every city of the Union and in Europe. Please call upon or address WALTER WALKER, No. 138 6th-av., New-York City, in relation to terms.

PARTNER WANTED—$10,000 TO $20,000 cash capital required; business established, pleasant and very profitable. Address WOOD'S HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE, Newburg, N. Y.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS of the latest imported patterns. Monuments at reduced prices. A. KLABER, Steam Marble Works, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $5, $10, $15 to $250. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 665 6th-av., between 38th and 39th sts.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, as 29,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

POLITICAL.

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT GRANT CLUB meets THIS EVENING, at hall south-west corner 7th-av. and 48th-st. JOEL W. MASON, President. B. F. FINLEY, Secretary.

PERSONAL.

MRS. J. N.—I'M ABOUT TO LEAVE NEW York; would like to see you Saturday.

DOCTOR.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Russia, Wednesday, Feb. 1
Batavia, Thursday, Feb. 2
China, Wednesday, Feb. 8
Palmyra, Thursday, Feb. 9
Algeria, Wednes., Feb. 15
Samaria, Thursday, Feb. 16
Abyssinia, Weds.. Feb. 22
Calabria, Thursday, Feb. 23
Cuba, Wednesday, Mar. 1
Siberia, Thursday, Mar. 2

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying Steerage: First Cabin, $130, gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold. First Cabin to Paris....$145, gold.

By the Thursday steamers:

First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

THE ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS

Sail every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY to and from Glasgow and Derry. Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark, to America, as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.		"EXTRA" STEAMERS.	
Europa	Sat., Feb. 4	Iowa	Wed., Feb. 8
Caledonia	Sat., Feb. 11	Ismailia	Wed., Feb. 15
Anglia	Sat., Feb. 18	Trojan	Wed., Mar. 1
Australia	Sat., Feb. 25	Dorian	Wed., Feb. 15
Columbia	Sat., Mar. 4	Tyrian	Wed., Mar. 29
India	Sat., Mar. 11	Dacian	Wed., April 5

and every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY, TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, OR DERRY:

First Cabin $65 and $75, according to location.

Cabin excursion tickets, good for 12 months securing best accommodations, $130.

Intermediate, $33; Steerage, $28.

Certificates, at REDUCED RATES, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, Feb. 4, 2 P. M.
CITY OF CORK, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, Feb. 7, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, Feb. 11, 10 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN....Saturday, Feb. 18, 2 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
1st Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Halifax, N. S.	20	To Halifax, N. S.	15

Passengers also forwarded to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:

IDAHO, Capt. PRICE.....Feb. 8, at 8 A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. GREEN.....Feb. 15, at 2½ P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS...Feb. 22, at 8 A. M.
COLORADO, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN, Mar. 1, at 12½ P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY...March 8, at 3 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. FORSYTH, March 15, at 1 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.

ENGLAND, WEBSTER, Saturday, Feb. 4, 3 P. M.
PENNSYLVANIA, LAWSON, Saturday, Feb. 11, at 10 A. M.
ITALY, GROGAN, Saturday, Feb. 18, at 3 P. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency: steerage, $28 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.

For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

WASHINGTON, BEAUFORT, THURSDAY, Feb. 2.
LAFAYETTE, ROUSSAU, SATURDAY, Feb. —.

NOTE.—The Washington will sail direct for Bordeaux.

For freight or passage apply to GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco: First Class, $125 to $170, Steerage, $60, according to the location of berth.

These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon ON 4TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

FEB. 4, RISING STAR, Capt. H. P. CONNER, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. FARNSWORTH.

Departure of 20th every month will touch at San Jose Guatemala and Punta Arenas.

Steamer GREAT REPUBLIC will leave San Francisco March 1, 1871, for China and Japan.

All freight for San Francisco will go fast, and be received until 4 P. M. Friday, Feb. 3.

Freight for Central American and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Thursday, Feb. 2, only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAYS,
THURSDAYS
AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, Feb. 2, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Feb. 4, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Feb. 4, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Feb. 7, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 21.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM, March 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, April 22.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4, North River.

MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS.....Feb. 2.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, (via Nassau).....Feb. 9.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE.....Feb. 16.

For freight or passage, apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, will sail Jan. 26, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana:

CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (for freight)..Tuesday, Feb. 7
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman.....Friday, Feb. 17
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (for freight)..Monday, Feb. 27
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken.....Thursday, March 9

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO., Pier No. 21 N. R.—The steamer *Pelican* will leave for Lewes, Del., every Tuesday at 3 P. M., taking freight for all points on the Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning, leave Lewes every Saturday at 4 P. M., or on arrival of the train. For freight and passage apply at office on pier.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

Old Line. Low freight.
The well-known first-class steam-ship WEYBOSSET, Capt. BOLGER, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 4, at 3 P. M. Freight taken for Mobile, Galveston, Lavacca, Indianola and all points on the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers, to be reshipped at New-Orleans.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

Steam-ship LODONA will follow, from Pier No. 20 East River, SATURDAY, Feb. 11. C. H. MALLORY & CO., No. 153 Maiden-lane.

FINANCIAL.

COMPLETION

OF THE

Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railway.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE 7 per Ct. Gold Bonds,

COUPON OR REGISTERED,
FREE OF U. S. TAX,
Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.
ON A FINISHED ROAD.
FOR SALE AT
90 and Accrued Interest in Currency.

The last rail of this important road was laid on the 26th of January, thus completing the enterprise and establishing a connection between St. Paul and St. Louis ninety miles shorter than any existing route, and sixty-five miles shorter than any contemplated route between the same points.

By this line also the distance from Chicago to the great grain fields of Minnesota is shortened 45 miles, and transportation proportionately quickened and cheapened. The First Mortgage Bonds assume, therefore, at once on the completion of the line a position equal in intrinsic value to those of the Fort Wayne, Pennsylvania Central, Illinois Central or any other First Mortgage Bonds of completed trunk lines—not one of which sell below par.

The B., C. R. & M. Bonds are a First Mortgage, amounting only to $20,000 per mile on a line of road which has cost $40,000 per mile; the balance having been supplied by liberal subscriptions to the stock at par, made by wealthy farmers and parties interested along the line, and by similar subscriptions on the part of Towns and Counties through which the Road passes, which have adopted this system of giving their aid rather than issuing Town and County Bonds.

The earnings of the Road in its incomplete state, and while deprived entirely of through connection, have been for the past three months in excess of 12 per cent. on the amount of the Mortgage Bonds, after deducting operating expenses. No Road in the United States can show a better record during its inception. When is added to this lucrative way-traffic the profits which will arise from the transportation of the vast wheat crop of Northern Iowa and Southern Minnesota, *all of which must seek a market over this line*, the result cannot but be a showing which will give large Dividends on the Stock of the Company, after paying the interest to the Bondholders as heretofore. The privilege which attaches to the Bonds of conversion into Stock at par will shortly assume practical value, as by this privilege the Bondholders will, by the conversion, be entitled to share in any excess of earnings which may accrue to the Road.

A small amount, $400,000 in all, of the issue yet unsold are still offered at the subscription price of 90 and accrued interest in currency. Although the Company feel warranted in the present condition of their affairs in advancing the price of their bonds, yet they have concluded to continue for the present the subscription at the same price as heretofore, in order to effect rapid sales and thus free themselves immediately from all floating indebtedness.

All marketable securities taken in exchange free of commission and Express charges.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
NO. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

8 Per Cent. Interest FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY,
FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.
Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.

Mortgage at the rate of $13,500 per mile.

ROAD COMPLETED AND OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.

Price 97½ and accrued interest.

We unhesitatingly recommend them, and will furnish maps, circulars, &c., on application.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,
No. 54 Pine-st.
TANNER & CO.,
No. 11 Wall-st.

BANKING HOUSE OF Geo. Opdyke & Co.

25 NASSAU ST
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.

PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.

INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.

COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1871.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY to the charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1870:

Premiums received on marine risks from 1st January, 1870, to 31st December, 1870.		$5,270,690 09
Premiums on policies not marked off 1st January, 1870		2,155,723 64
Total amount of marine premiums....		$7,426,413 73

No policies have been issued upon life risks, nor upon fire risks disconnected with marine risks.

Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1870, to 31st December, 1870		$5,392,738 55
Losses paid during the same period	$2,253,590 39	
Returns of premiums and expenses	1,063,263 57	

The Company has the following assets, viz.:

United States and State of New-York stock, City, bank and other stocks	$8,843,740 00
Loans secured by stocks and otherwise	2,377,250 00
Real estate and bonds and mortgages	217,500 00
Interest and sundry notes and claims due the Company, estimated at	339,352 03
Premium notes and bills receivable	2,089,915 95
Cash in bank	316,125 45
Total amount of assets	$14,183,963 43

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 7th of February next.

The outstanding certificates of the issue of 1867, will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 7th of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and canceled. Upon certificates which were issued (in red scrip) for gold premiums; such payment of interest and redemption will be in gold.

A dividend of thirty-five per cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company, for the year ending 31st of December, 1870, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 4th of April, next.

By order of the Board.
J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

J. D. JONES,
CHARLES DENNIS,
W. H. H. MOORE,
HENRY COIT,
WM. C. PICKERSGILL,
LEWIS CURTIS,
CHAS. H. RUSSELL,
LOWELL HOLBROOK,
R. WARREN WESTON,
ROYAL PHELPS,
CALEB BARSTOW,
A. P. PILLOT,
WILLIAM E. DODGE,
DAVID LANE,
JAMES BRYCE,
DANIEL S. MILLER,
WM. STURGIS,
HENRY K. BOGERT,
DENNIS PERKINS,
JOS. GAILLARD, Jr.
C. A. HAND,
JAMES LOW,
B. J. HOWLAND,
BENJ. BABCOCK,
ROBT. B. MINTURN,
G. W. BURNHAM,
FRED. CHAUNCEY,
R. L. TAYLOR,
GEO. S. STEPHENSON,
WILLIAM H. WEBB,
SHEPPARD GANDY,
FRANCIS SKIDDY,
CHAS. P. BURDETT,
ROBT. C. FERGUSSON,
WM. E. BUNKER,
SAM'L L. MITCHILL,
JAS. G. DE FORREST,
ROBT. L. STUART,
ALEX. V. BLAKE.

J. D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, Second Vice-President.
J. D. HEWLETT, Third Vice-President.

THE COUPONS OF THE NEW-JERSEY MIDLAND RAILWAY FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, due Feb. 1, 1871, will be paid on and after that date, free of Government tax, on presentation at the Banking-house of George Opdyke & Co., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York. The transfer-books of the registered bonds will close on the 25th inst. and reopen Feb. 1.
HENRY R. LOW, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1871.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

A LIMITED NUMBER OF SEVEN per cent. bonds of the City of New-Albany, Ind., having twenty years to run, are for sale at 90 and accrued interest at the Chatham National Bank. The total debt of the City, including these bonds, is $373,000.

FINANCIAL.

Montclair Railway

NEW-JERSEY
7 PER CENT.
GOLD
1ST MORTGAGE
BONDS,
INDORSED BY THE
NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO
Midland Railroad Co.,
FOR SALE IN
DENOMINATIONS
OF
$1,000, $500 AND $100,
COUPON AND REGISTERED.

SEVEN-EIGHTHS OF THE RIGHT OF WAY PAID FOR.

ONE-HALF THE DISTANCE FROM JERSEY CITY TO GREENWOOD LAKE GRADED, READY FOR THE IRON.

THE IRON BOUGHT, AND 25 MILES OF ROAD TO BE RUNNING BY MIDSUMMER.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR AND MAP.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.,
AND
THE MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

NINTH WARD BANK,

(ORGANIZED UNDER STATE CHARTER.)
CAPITAL $200,000, SUBJECT TO INCREASE TO $500,000.
THIS BANK
Is now open for business at
NO. 23 ABINGDON-SQUARE.

This bank invites the accounts of the merchants and residents of the Ninth Ward and vicinity, and assures all depositors that they will be liberally dealt with, and every facility afforded consistent with sound banking. Collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

WILLIAM FAXON.
FRED. BOHDE, Bohde & Doscher, 204 Fulton-st.
JOHN H. BERDAN, Jefferson Market.
EDWARD GREENE, Laflin & Rand Powder Co., Park-row.
EDGAR F. BROWN, Brown & Estes, 229 Broadway.
JAMES QUEE, 624 Hudson-st.
PHILLIP HERRMAN, 338 West 14th-st.
W. H. GRAY, 22 and 27 Wooster-st.
MINOT F. WINCH, 155 Charles-st.
JOSIAH COLBY, 53 Leonard-st.
D. R. MANGAM, President National Trust Co.
HORACE INGERSOLL, B. C. Wheeler & Co., 403 West-st.
JOHN CROW, 611 Hudson-st.
JOSEPH ROSENTHAL, H. Bacharach & Co., 447 Broadway.
H. R. CHANDLER, 11 Wall-st.
E. L. BURNHAM, E. L. & B. T. Burnham, 609 Hudson-st.
WM. H. CHRISTIE, W. H. Christie & Co., foot of Christopher-st.
WALTER J. PRICE, Beadleston, Price & Co., 389 West 10th-st.
E. G. W. WOERZ, Beadleston, Price & Co., 289 West 10th-st.
HENRY KLOPPENBURG, H. Kloppenburg & Son, 35 9th-av.

WM. FAXON, President.
J. O. NOXON, Cashier.

WELLS FARGO AND CO.,

PARIS, LONDON, SAN FRANCISCO, PANAMA,
NO. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

BANKERS AND EXPRESS FORWARDERS to all parts of the WORLD.

Credits for travelers, exchange and telegraphic transfers available everywhere.

Freight and packages to any portion of EUROPE at low rates.

Peculiar facilities for shipment of GOODS IN BOND, overland or by steamer, to the Western States and Territories, MEXICO, SANDWICH ISLANDS, CHINA, JAPAN AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.

IOWA BONDS.

Past-due Bonds of Cities, Towns and Counties in the State of Iowa wanted by

CHASE & HIGGINSON,
No. 6 Broad-st., New-York.

CITY STOCKS,

THE BEST SECURITY IN THE WORLD,
SEVEN (7) PER CENTS,
TWENTY TO THIRTY YEARS TO RUN.
DITTO DUE IN 1874-75,
FOR SALE.
GEO. K. SISTARE,
No. 24 Nassau-st.

P. S.—City 6s bought and sold.

FINANCIAL NOTICE.

$30,000 BONDS WANTED FOR SINKING FUND OF THE DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD.

Agreeably to the provisions contained in the Trust Mortgage Deed of the DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY, dated Oct. 1, 1868, made to the undersigned Trustees, to secure the payment of the Land Grant Mortgage Bonds, sealed proposals addressed to W. S. Gilman and N. A. Cowdrey, Trustees, No. 47 Exchange-place, New-York, will be received until noon of the 23d day of February, 1871, for the sale, to the undersigned, of thirty of the above-named bonds of $1,000 each, which bonds will then be redeemed with money derived from sales of said lands.

W. S. GILMAN,
N. A. COWDREY, } Trustees.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.

Sealed proposals addressed to William H. Swift, at Messrs. Ward, Campbell & Co.'s, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, or to R. S. Watson, Treasurer, Boston, will be received until noon on FRIDAY, Feb. 10, 1871, for the sale of FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Land Bonds of said Company to the undersigned Trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the indenture of mortgage, dated April 1, 1863.

The bids will be opened at the office of the Company in Boston on SATURDAY, Feb. 11, and the accepted bids declared.

WILLIAM H. SWIFT,
SIDNEY BARTLETT,
NATHANIEL THAYER, } Trustees.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1871.

MONEY TO LOAN

On desirable New-York and Brooklyn Real Estate. Mortgages promptly cashed. Principals only dealt with. JACOB R. SHIPHERD & CO., No. 24 Pine-st., New-York.

OFFICE WASHINGTON INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 172 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1871.

PERSONS ENTITLED TO SCRIP OF the year 1868 are requested to call for the same before Feb. 15, in order to avoid forfeiture.
W. K. LOTHROP, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the Grocers' Fire Insurance Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 157 Broadway, on MONDAY, Feb. 6, 1871, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
JACOB H. MOORE, Secretary.

ACCESSORY TRANSIT COMPANY OF NICARAGUA.—Holders of stock are requested to call and read the report of the Joint Committee on Combination, at the office of JOHN E. BODY, Trustee, No. 56 Exchange-place.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DESIRABLE IMproved and unimproved City, and Brooklyn improved real estate; mortgages promptly cashed; principals only dealt with.
WM. SINCLAIR, JR., & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

A.—WANTED TO PURCHASE.—GOOD City real estate mortgages. Address, with particulars, C. L. M., Station D.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK.

The Freedman's Savings and Trust Company,
(Chartered by the Government of the United States.)
NO. 185 BLEECKER-ST.
DEPOSITS OVER $2,000,000.

INTEREST paid or compounded, free of all taxes, THREE TIMES in each year, or every THIRTY days, as depositors prefer. A SPECIALTY made of allowing interest from date of each deposit on sums of $50 and upward. Married women have exclusive control over their money deposited in the National Savings Bank. All accounts strictly private and confidential. Deposits can be sent by EXPRESS, or bank draft, or postal money order. All deposits payable ON DEMAND, with interest due.

Send or call for circular.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.
JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of Laight.
SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $8,284,245 05.

DIVIDENDS.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Jan. 28, 1871.

THE INTEREST AND COUPONS due Feb. 15, 1871, on the first mortgage eight per cent. (8 per cent.) gold bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company will be paid at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, upon presentation and application, on and after that date, free of Government tax.
THOS. E. TOOTLE, Treasurer.

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 141 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1871.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable, free of Government tax, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1, 1871.
JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

TWELFTH DIVIDEND.

YONKERS AND NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 176 BROADWAY. NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1871.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of tax, payable on demand.
JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY AND TREASURER, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 20, 1871.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF Two and a Half per Cent. upon the capital stock of this Company, free of Government tax, has been declared, payable on the 10th of February, and for thirty days thereafter, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 30th inst., and reopened Feb. 11.
G. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, NO. 111 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1871.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after MONDAY, Feb. 6, 1871.

The transfer-books will remain closed until Feb. 7, 1871.
H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treasurer.

THE ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, No. 7 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1871.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on and after 13th prox. The transfer-books will be closed from the 2d until the 13th prox., inclusive.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

R. H. LOWRY, President. H. W. FORD, Cashier.
THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC. NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1871.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT, free of tax, has this day been declared payable on WEDNESDAY, 8th February, prox., till which date the transfer-books are closed.
H. W. FORD, Cashier.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 158 BROADWAY, Jan. 18, 1871.

CASH CAPITAL.....$200,000
SURPLUS.....$172,000

FORTIETH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent., free from tax, payable Feb. 1, 1871.
JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

THIRTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—THE Peter Cooper Fire Insurance Company will pay a Dividend of Six per Cent., free of tax, on and after 1st February next, at their office, corner 3d-av. and 9th-st.
WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given that a limited partnership has been formed by the undersigned, pursuant to the laws of the State of New-York. That the name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted is NEWMAN & HOBSON; that the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by such partnership, is the buying and selling of general merchandise for their own account and on commission; that the names of all the general and special partners interested in such partnership are WILLIAM H. NEWMAN, JOHN LOWRY HOBSON and GEORGE G. HOBSON; that the said WILLIAM H. NEWMAN is a general partner, and his place of residence is in Middletown, in the County of Richmond and the State of New-York; that the said JOHN LOWRY HOBSON is a general partner, and his place of residence is in the City, County and State of New-York; that the said GEORGE G. HOBSON is a special partner, and his place of residence is in the City, County and State of New-York; that the amount of capital which the said GEORGE G. HOBSON, the said special partner, has contributed to the common stock of said partnership is the sum of thirty thousand dollars; that the period at which the said partnership is to commence is the first day of February in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, and the period at which said partnership is to terminate is the first day of February which will be in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.

WILLIAM H. NEWMAN,
JOHN LOWRY HOBSON, } General Partners.
GEORGE G. HOBSON, Special Partner.
Dated NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1871.

NO. 38 BROAD-ST., Feb. 1, 1871.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of STOUT, THAYER & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Mr. L. GERNER will attend to the settlement of the business of the firm.

JACOB STOUT,
STEPHEN H. THAYER,
LOUIS GERNER.

NO. 38 BROAD-ST., Feb. 1, 1871.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of CECIL, STOUT & THAYER, for the transaction of a banking and commission business.

They will buy and sell on commission all securities dealt in at the Stock Exchange and Gold Exchange, and receive deposits from banks, bankers, and others, subject to draft, allowing interest on daily balances.

JOHN R. CECIL,
Late of Lawrence Bros. & Co.
JACOB STOUT,
STEPHEN H. THAYER,
Member of New-York Stock Exchange.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the undersigned have agreed and do hereby agree that the limited partnership heretofore formed and existing between them, under the firm name of MAXWELL & BARKER, shall cease and determine on this 31st day of December, 1870, and that the affairs of the firm shall be settled by JOHN MAXWELL, who alone is entitled to liquidate the affairs of said firm and sign its name in liquidation.

JOHN MAXWELL, [L. S.]
ISRAEL A. BARKER, [L. S.] } General Partners.
JAS. L. BRUMLEY, [L. S.]
CHAS. KELLOGG, [L. S.] } Special Partners.

ISRAEL A. BARKER is now with Messrs. HUNT, TILLINGHAST & CO., Nos. 112 and 114 Duane-st.

THE FIRM OF TILLINGHAST & WOOLSEY is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. WOOLSEY retiring from business on account of ill health. Either partner will sign in liquidation.

WM. E. TILLINGHAST,
WM. W. WOOLSEY.

The undersigned will continue the business of the late firm in his own name.

WM. E. TILLINGHAST.
NO. 5 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1870. }

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1871.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of WM. WOOD & CO., expires this day by limitation.

WM. H. S. WOOD,
ALFRED S. GRIFFITHS,
ISAAC F. WOOD.

The subscribers will continue the publishing and book-selling business under the firm name of WM. WOOD & CO., by whom all accounts of the late firm will be settled.

WM. H. S. WOOD,
ALFRED S. GRIFFITHS.

FEB. 1, 1871.

THE FIRM OF WOODWARD & PEARSE is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and the business will be continued at the same place, No. 15 West 4th-st., corner of Mercer-st.

A. F. PEARSE,
SAMUEL DERICKSON.

NOS. 363, 365, 367 GREENWICH-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1871.

MR. WILLIAM A. DUBOIS IS ADmitted a partner in our firm from this date.
WETMORE & CO.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S

DANCING CLASSES

For ladies, gentlemen or children. Mornings, afternoons or evenings. Now receiving pupils. At No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st., or No. 681 5th-av. Send for a circular.

DE GARMOS' DANCING ACADEMY,

No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st.
Classes for beginners constantly forming.
Classes in "The Boston" and "Redowa."

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY J. WILLIAMS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 178 West 11th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of March next.—Dated, New-York, the 13th day of September, 1870.
se15-1aw6mTh* CALVIN C. POWELL, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID EVERETT WHEELER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers, thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Vose & McDaniel, Nos. 8 and 10 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of November, 1809.

E. P. WHEELER,
M. H. SMITH,
C. B. SMITH. } Executors.
d1-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY A. WILMERDING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at No. 112 Duane-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of June next.—Dated, New-York, the 1st day of December, 1870.
HARRIET A. WILMERDING, Executrix.
d8-1aw-6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against OLIVER DE FOREST GRANT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Courtlandt Palmer, No. 858 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 7th day of December, 1870.
COURTLANDT PALMER, Executor.
ELIZA A. GRANT, Executrix.
d8-1aw6mTh*

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A PARTY OF RESPECTABILITY can have two unfurnished or furnished rooms, with modern improvements; on the European plan; with attendance; references desired; location between Lexington and 4th avs. Address A, care of Mr. Otto, druggist, No. 1,010 3d-av., corner of 60th-st.

TO LET, FURNISHED—TWO OR three rooms, on parlor floor, to one or more gentlemen; also, room on third floor; references exchanged. No. 45 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

THIRD FLOOR TO RENT, WITH board; southerly exposure; all modern conveniences; one room on fourth floor. Inquire on premises, No. 111 East 46th-st., between Lexington and 4th avs.

LARGE SECOND-FLOOR ROOM, with board, for gentleman and wife, or gentlemen. No. 53 West 33d-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway. References exchanged.

A SUITE OF HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED rooms to let at No. 7 West 25th-st.; house and location desirable; opposite Hoffman and adjoining St. James.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, hot and cold water, pantries, bath, &c., on same floor; house and attendance first-class. Apply at No. 46 East 21st-st.

NO. 224 EAST 19TH-ST., BETWEEN 2d and 3d avs.—Rooms to let, with or without board; furniture of the house entirely new.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH-ST.—HANDSOME furnished front room for gentleman and wife, or a party of gentlemen, with first-class board; references required.

FIFTH-AV.—A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHed entire floor, en suite or singly, with board; private table if desired, in the first-class house No. 16 5th-av. References exchanged.

ROOMS ON SECOND FLOOR TO let, with board, in a first-class private house. Apply at No. 238 East 49th-st.

NO. 149 EAST 34TH-ST.—FURNISHED rooms to let, with board; house first-class; references exchanged. Call for two days.

NO 343 WEST 23D-ST.—A LARGE COMfortable room, with stationary basin, gas, fire, and board, for two persons, at $18 per week.

BOARDING—TWO PLEASANT FRONT rooms on second floor may be had, with board, at No. 48 East 21st-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

NO. 217 WEST 36TH-ST.—A HALL bedroom to let, with board, to a lady, where she can have the comforts of a home; terms moderate.

A NICELY-FURNISHED ROOM FOR one or two gentlemen; first-class house and neighborhood; rent $2 per week. No. 216 East 10th-st.

LARGE NICELY-FURNISHED ROOM to let, with or without board. No. 215 East 23d-st.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL, ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN,
No. 40 Washington-square, (south.)
GEO. W. CLARKE, PH. D., PRINCIPAL,

Prepares boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms, and opens its twenty-eighth academic year Sept. 12. For references and particulars see circular, to be had at the Institute, which parents are invited to visit.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

5TH-AV., CORNER 28TH-ST.

In the departments of ancient and modern languages, English and mathematics, reopens MONDAY, Sept. 12; the Primary department Sept. 19, and the gymnasium Oct. 3. School hours 9½ A. M. to 2½ P. M.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR Young Ladies, Pittsfield, Mass. Long and widely-known for superior facilities and rare beauty of location. Board and English tuition, $150 for half year, commencing Feb. 23. Special terms to clerical patrons and teachers. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 15. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

$2 50 WRITING 24 LESSONS— Book-keeping, arithmetic, spelling, language $5 each. PAINE'S Business College, No. 62 Bowery, day and evening. Ladies' department, private rooms.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding and day school for young ladies and children. For circulars address Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Spring session of 19 weeks begins Feb. 20. A safe and pleasant home; best educational advantages. Send for circular. Rev. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

MRS. T. N. CAULFIELD AND MISS PARROTT.—Boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 124 East 61st-st., between Lexington and 4th-avs. Terms from time of entrance.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

Earnest Teaching. Common-sense Restraint.
YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
BENJAMIN MASON, Box. No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S SCHOOL HAS reopened at 112 5th-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

TEACHERS.

TEACHERS WANTED FOR ENGLISH, French, German, classics, painting, and music, to introduce to families, schools, and seminaries throughout the country. Address (with stamp) "AMER. EDUCATIONAL UNION," No. 737 Broadway, N. Y.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN WARSHING and SIGISMUND WARSHING, individually, and as members composing the firm of Warshing & Son, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of John Warshing and Sigismund Warshing, individually, and as members composing the firm of J. Warshing & Son, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 30th day of January, A. D. 1871.
[illegible]-1aw3wTh* CHAS. H. HYDE, Assignee.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Southern District of New-York, ss.—In the matter of THOMAS FIELD FRANK, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 2,751.—To whom it may concern: You are hereby notified that a third general meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt will be held at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, in charge of said case, No. 7 Beekman-st., New-York City, in said district, on the 16th day of February, 1871, at 1 o'clock P. M., of said day, for the purposes specified in sections 27 and 28 of the act of Congress entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2, 1867.—New-York, Jan. 31, 1871.
RICHARD WARREN, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN P. LINDSAY, JOSEPH J. WALTON, and JAMES H. LYLES, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 20th day of December, 1870.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of John P. Lindsay, Joseph J. Walton, and James H. Lyles, of the City of New-York, in said district, who were, on the 12th day of November, A. D. 1870, adjudged bankrupts, upon the petition of their creditors, by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.
JOHN H. BIRD,
ja19-1aw3wTh* Assignee in Bankruptcy.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JACOB B. LENT, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York the 23d day of January, A. D. 1871.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Jacob B. Lent of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
JOHN SEDGWICK,
ja26-1aw3wTh* Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MAURICE DE HOND and CONSTANT CLAUDE, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Maurice De Hond and Constant Claude, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated, New-York City, the 24th day of January, 1871.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.
ja26-1aw3wTh* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

NO. 2,795.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THE PENNSYLVANIA SLATE COMPANY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 23d day of January, A. D. 1871.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby give notice of their appointment as assignees of the Pennsylvania Slate Company, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, which has been adjudged bankrupt, upon the petition of its creditors, by the District Court of said district.
THEODORE GILMAN,
CHAS. A. ZOEBISCH,
ja26-1aw3wTh* Assignees.

NO. 2,888.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ANDREW G. NORWOOD, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Andrew G. Norwood, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 25th day of January, A. D. 1871.
JAMES W. BLATCHFORD, Assignee.
ja26-1aw3wTh* No. 38 Broad-st., New-York City.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—A FORTY-HORSE ROOT ENgine, good as new; will be sold low; can be seen running at Nos. 20 and 22 Worth-st. D. A. YOUNGS

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

EVERY EVENING, (EXCEPT SATURDAY,)
and SATURDAY MATINEE,
Mr.
EDWIN BOOTH
as
RICHELIEU.

SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 4,
MR. LAWRENCE BARRETT
as RAPHAEL in
MARBLE HEART.

Seats secured SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE, at the theatre, or at its branch ticket-office, at Ditson & Co.'s music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE
THE BLACK CROOK
REMODELED.
NEW FEATURES, NEW EFFECTS,
NEW COSTUMES, NEW MUSIC,
and
AN ENTIRE NEW GRAND BALLET.
Appearance of the RIZARELLI BROTHERS.
Appearance of the SEGRIST FAMILY.
Seventh week of the MAJILTONS.
Seventh week of the SKATERS.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.

GREAT SUCCESS
of
LAURA KEENE
in
Boucicault's Play,
HUNTED DOWN,
or the
TWO LIVES OF MARY LEIGH,
the most pathetic and beautiful play of the day.
Houses crowded with beauty and fashion.

FOURTEENTH-ST. THEATRE.

W. M. HOLLAND.....Lessee and Manager.
Engagement of
MR. EDWIN FORREST.
MONDAY, Feb. 6,
And every evening except Saturday,
KING LEAR.
SATURDAY MATINEE and EVENING,
THE ELFIN STAR.
Miss EFFIE JOHNS.
Box-office now open.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

LUCY RUSHTON,
in her great sensational drama,
RED HANDS,
pronounced by the public and entire Press as a
MARVELOUS MELODRAMA,
FULL OF STRONG SITUATIONS.
MATINEE PERFORMANCES
Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday.
THE SPIRIT AVENGER.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

L. B. LENT.....Director
MATINEES,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2½.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8.
LAST WEEK OF THE
TROUPE OF REAL
BEDOUIN ARABS,
GENUINE CHILDREN OF THE DESERT,
THE ENTIRE CIRCUS TROUPE,
BAREBACK HORSEMANSHIP,
ATHLETIC, GYMNASTIC and ACROBATIC ART.

ARTIST FUND SOCIETY.

THE ELEVENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS AND OTHER WORKS OF ART,
contributed by members of the Society, in aid of the Fund, is now open day and evening, admission free,
AT THE SOMERVILLE GALLERY,
No. 82 5th-av.
The sale will take place on
MONDAY NIGHT, FEB. 6, INST.

STEINWAY HALL—GRAND CONCERT.
MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 6, 1871.
Mlle. HALLIER DOSSI,
assisted by the distinguished artists Miss MARIE KREBS, Koenig, Sachs, Kammervirtuosin; Miss RIDGWAY, Soprano; Sig. LEONI, tenor; Mr. FRANK BARTLETT, Baritone; Sig. Bina, Director. Tickets, $2. For sale at Schirmer's and Ditson's music-stores.

SEEBACH DRAMATIC SEASON.—TOnight, "Ein Tux will Er Sick Macheu." To-morrow, "Dorf und Stadt;" Seebach as Lorie. Saturday, Seebach as Mary Stuart.

MEETINGS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE ANNUAL ELECTION.—An election for Trustees and Committees for the ensuing year will be held at its rooms in the Cooper Building, on THURSDAY, the 9th day of February, 1871. The polls will be open from 3 to 8 o'clock P. M. HORACE GREELEY, President.
GEO. PEYTON, Recording Secretary.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE will be held THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Feb. 2, at 7½ o'clock, at its rooms in the Cooper Building.
GEORGE PEYTON, Recording Secretary.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, NO. 481 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,

will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters' and Chickering's, at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH, DURING THE HOLIDAYS, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, BEST makers, to rent or sell cheap for cash or on installments. Come and see them at M. M. MERRELL'S Wareroom, No. 8 Union-square (165 4th-av.)

PROPOSALS.

ARMY BUILDING,
Corner of Houston and Greene sts.,
NEW-YORK CITY, Feb. 2, 1871.

PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE WILL be received by the undersigned until 12 M. SATURDAY, March 4, for the following Subsistence Stores:

300 barrels of Prime Mess Pork, containing 200 pounds net, 1 iron-hoop on each end.
500 barrels of Flour, round hoops, full head lined, and sealed bungs.
100 barrels of "E. F." Flour, round hoops, full head lined, and sealed bungs.
15,000 pounds of Fine Salt, in barrels, full head lined.
10,000 pounds of "Prime Med." Beans, in barrels, full head lined.
20,000 pounds of Brown Sugar, in barrels, full head lined.
5,000 pounds of Crushed Sugar, in barrels, full head lined.
5,000 pounds of Granulated Sugar, in barrels, full head lined.
5,000 pounds of Cut Loaf Sugar, in barrels, full head lined.
5,000 pounds of Carolina Rice, in oak barrels, full head lined.
20,000 pounds of Green Rio Coffee, in oak barrels, full head lined.
5,000 pounds of Green Java Coffee, in mats, packed in gunnies, containing 3 mats each.
5,000 gallons of pure Cider Vinegar, in barrels, iron hooped.
20,000 pounds of family Soap, 2-pound bars, 80-pound boxes, net, strapped.
5,000 pounds of "Ada." Candles, 6's, full weights, 40-pound boxes, net, strapped.
1,000 pounds of Pure Ground Black Pepper, ¼-pound packages, in 25-pound boxes, strapped.
1,000 pounds of Breakfast Bacon, in 100-pound boxes, strapped.
1,000 pounds of Smoked Tongues, in 100-pound boxes, strapped.
1,000 pounds of Smoked Beef, in 100-pound boxes, strapped.
5,000 pounds of Sugar-cured Hams, packed in tierces.
1,000 gallons of Syrup, in ½ and whole barrels.
1,000 gallons of Molasses, in ½ and whole barrels.
1,000 dozen of Toilet Soaps, assorted.
600 boxes of Table Salt, in boxes containing 60 boxes each.
25 pounds of Cayenne Pepper, ground, in ¼-pound packages, packed in boxes of 25 pounds.
25 pounds of Cinnamon, ground, in ¼-pound packages, packed in boxes of 25 pounds.
25 pounds of Ginger, ground, in ¼-pound packages, packed in boxes of 25 pounds.
25 pounds of Allspice, ground, in ¼-pound packages, packed in boxes of 25 pounds.
100 pounds of Mustard, ground, in ¼-pound cans, packed in boxes of 12 pounds.
200 pounds of Yeast Powders, in ¼-pound cans, packed in boxes of 12 pounds.
50 kits of Mess Mackerel, containing 20 pounds net.
250 boxes of Desiccated Codfish, 1-pound boxes, packed 24 in a case.
100 boxes of Smoked Herring.
1,000 half-boxes of Sardines, in original cases.
1,000 pounds of Dried Peaches, in barrels full head lined.
1,000 pounds of Dried Apples, in barrels full head lined.
100 pounds of Nutmegs.
100 quarter boxes of Raisins, strapped 10 in a package.
100 half boxes of Raisins, strapped 10 in a package.
100 whole boxes of Raisins, strapped 10 in a package.
1,000 pounds of Dried Prunes, in 25-pound boxes.
240 cans of Fresh Salmon, in 2-pound cans.
240 cans of Fresh Oysters, in 2-pound cans.
240 cans of Spiced Oysters, in 2-pound cans.
600 cans of Tomatoes, in 2-pound cans.
600 cans of Green Corn, in 2-pound cans.
240 cans of Lima Beans, in 2-pound cans.
240 cans of Green Peas, in 2-pound cans.
240 cans of Lobsters, in 2-pound cans.
600 cans of Fresh Peaches, in 2-pound cans.
240 cans of Preserved Peaches, in 2-pound cans.
240 cans of Preserved Pine-apples, in 2-pound cans.
240 cans of Preserved Damsons, in 2-pound cans.
240 cans of Fresh Pine-apples, in 2-pound cans.
240 cans of Cranberry Sauce, in 2-pound cans.
240 bottles of Worcestershire Sauce, packed 12 in a case, imported "pints."
240 cans of Currant Jelly, 2-pound cans.
240 cans of Raspberry Jam, 2-pound cans.
2,400 cans of Condensed Milk, 1-pound cans, "Eagle" brand.
500 bottles of Assorted Pickles, consisting of English Chow-chow and Gherkins, and Domestic Cucumbers and Onions.
20 gross of Vanilla Extracts, 2 and 4-ounce vials.
20 gross of Lemon Extracts, 2 and 4-ounce vials.
400 pounds of Corn Starch, in 1-pound packages, 40-pound boxes.
720 pounds of Laundry Starch, in 1-pound packages, 36-pound boxes.
100 pounds Tapioca, in 1-pound packages, 25-pound boxes.
300 pounds of Chocolate, in 1-pound packages, 25 pounds each.
300 pounds of Vermacelli, in 1-pound packages, 25-pound boxes.
300 pounds of Maccaroni, in 1-pound packages, 25-pound boxes.
300 pounds of Carbonate Soda, in 1-pound packages, 36 pounds each.
250 pounds of Cream Tartar, in 1-pound packages, 25 pounds each.
3,000 pounds of Lard, in 5-pound caddies, packed 12 in a case.
100 pounds of Laundry Indigo, packed 15 pounds in a case.

The manner of making bids, requirements of bidders the same as previous advertisements from this office. These stores are required for immediate shipment, and in quantities more or less at the option of the Government.

By order of Major W. W. BURNS.
Chief C. S, Department of East.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

NOVELTY AND VARIETY.
A SPLENDID PROGRAMME
of
OLD AND NEW PLAYS.
THURSDAY, (second time,) Coleman's comedy,
THE POOR GENTLEMAN.
FRIDAY, Planche's comedy,
FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY,
and Boucicault's
USED UP.
SATURDAY, (first time in five years,) Coleman's and Garrick's comedy,
THE CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE.
MONDAY, (first time in two years,) Lord Lytton's play,
MONEY.
TUESDAY—MONEY.
IN PREPARATION, Robertson's NEW COMEDY,
BIRTH.

WALLACK'S,

SATURDAY MATINEE, FEB. 4,
Mr. LESTER WALLACK
in
ROBERTSON'S MILITARY DRAMA,
OURS.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

SEVENTH
WEEK
and
LAST NIGHTS
of
SARATOGA!
SARATOGA!
LAST MATINEE BUT ONE NEXT
SATURDAY, AT 1½.

*** In active preparation, for speedy and splendid production, DION BOUCICAULT'S last and most alluring dramatic comedy, entitled JEZEBEL, which is now THE REIGNING LONDON SENSATION.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Mr. J. E. HAYES.....Lessee and Manager
LAST NIGHTS
OF MR. G. L. FOX
In the ever-popular pantomime,
WEE WILLIE WINKIE.
LAST MATINEES,
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 1,
SATURDAY, FEB. 4.
MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 6,
Production of the
RICHELIEU
OF THE PERIOD,
Presented with entirely new scenery, costumes and appointments.
G. L. RICHELIEU.....FOX
Seats can now be secured for these two
GREAT EVENTS OF THE SEASON,
The last performances of
WEE WILLIE WINKIE,
And first performances of
RICHELIEU.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

THIRD CONCERT, Feb. 4, at 8 P. M.
GENERAL REHEARSAL, FRIDAY, Feb. 3, at 2½ P. M.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GEO. T. STRONG, President.
D. SCHAAD, Secretary.

MR. JEROME HOPKINS' FOURTH concert for the Orpheon Free Choral School Fund (schools meet at lecture-room of Church of the Strangers, No. 4 Winthrop-place, in Greene-st., below 8th, on Tuesday evenings,) matinee THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON, Feb. 2, at 3½ o'clock, at Association Hall, when the great pianist will play from a numbered programme of
ONE HUNDRED PIECES FROM MEMORY
at dictation of the audience.
Tickets, $1. Sold at Ditson's, No. 711 Broadway.
J. B. CONGER, Agent.

LYRIC HALL, NO. 723 6TH-AV.

TO-NIGHT, MRS. MACREADY'S RECITALS.
Mrs. MACREADY will be assisted by
GRACE R. MILLS.
Mrs. Macready will take a few pupils in elocution.

TICKETS FOR THE CHARITY BALL.—A few tickets can be had for the ball on THURSDAY EVENING next at JORDENS & MARTEN'S music-store, No. 932 Broadway. $5 each.

BROADWAY UNDER-GROUND RAILWAY, 260 Broadway, corner Warren, open 10 to 5.

LECTURES.

PROGRAMME
OF THE
COURSE OF LECTURES
AT COOPER INSTITUTE.
By A. O'LEARY, M. D.

THURSDAY EVENING, FEB. 2.
Throat, Lungs, Consumption, &c., &c.
FRIDAY EVENING, FEB. 3.
Diseases of the Air Passages and the Heart, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Croup, Palpitation, &c.
MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 6.
Stomach and Liver, and their diseases; Biliousness, Sick-headache, Heartburn, Water Brash, Dyspepsia, &c., Eating and Drinking.
TUESDAY EVENING, FEB. 7.
Culture, Manners, and Beauty.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEB. 8.
Physiognomy, or how to read a stranger by his face.
PRIVATE LECTURES.
THURSDAY AFTERNOON, AT 2½ P. M.
(LADIES ONLY.)
Diseases of Woman, Female Weaknesses, &c.
THURSDAY EVENING, FEB. 9.
(MEN ONLY.)
Origin of Life, &c.
FRIDAY AFTERNOON, AT 2½ P. M.
(LADIES ONLY.)
Maternity and Gestation.
FRIDAY EVENING, FEB. 10.
(MEN ONLY.)
On the Physiology of Woman.
CARDS FOR THE WHOLE COURSE,
Including Private Lectures, $1.....Children, 50 cents.
Single Admission, 25 cents.

DR. JOHN LORD IN BROOKLYN.

UNIVERSITY COURSE
OF
HISTORICAL LECTURES FOR LADIES,
ON
THE GREAT REPRESENTATIVES OF MODERN CIVILIZATION.

Rev. JOHN LORD, LL.D., will deliver in Brooklyn, in the HALL OF THE PACKER INSTITUTE, a course of fifteen lectures on the men and women who, for the last 500 years, are most identified with the progress of society, commencing TUESDAY, Feb. 7, at 3 o'clock P. M. Part of the same course which is now being delivered in New-York. Terms, $10 in advance for the course; $1 single lectures. Tickets for sale at Packer Institute, J. C. Bunce, No. 36 Court-st., and J. Smith, No. 373 (new No.) Fulton-st.

UNIVERSITY COURSE OF LECTURES,

AT ASSOCIATION HALL.

Dr. LORD'S ninth lecture will be delivered THURSDAY, Feb. 2, at 11½. Subject—*Gustavus Adolphus*. Tickets for the remainder of the course $10; single tickets $1. For sale at Putnam's, corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.

SHALL THE BIBLE BE EXPELLED FROM THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS? And shall the Constitution be so amended that it cannot be?—These questions will be answered by Rev. J. W. BAIN, of Pennsylvania, in a popular lecture Feb. 2, 1871, in Seventh-avenue U. P. Church, at 7½ P. M., and on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 6, in the same church, 7th-av., between 12th and 13th sts. His lecture—*The Workman and His Work*. Admission to each 25 cents.

GENERAL SOCIETY OF MECHANICS AND TRADESMEN.—Seventh in the course will be given at Steinway Hall on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 2, by Mr. JAMES E. MURDOCH, consisting of miscellaneous readings and recitations, selected from the writings of Shakespeare, Scott, Tennyson and distinguished American poets. Doors open at 7¼; commence at 8.

ILLUMINATED PHOTOGRAPH lectures by WILLIAM C. PRIME on FRIDAY Feb. 3 and 10, on Syria, Egypt and the Nile, at Association Hall, corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:

8:00 A. M., Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:00 A. M., Special drawing-room car express for Chicago. No accommodation for way passengers except in drawing-room cars.
10:40 A. M., Northern and Western express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars through to Watertown, Syracuse and Canandaigua (daily.)
8:00 P. M., Second Pacific express, with sleeping-cars attached, for Rochester and Buffalo, also for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for St. Louis via Toledo, and Louisville via Indianapolis. This train will leave at 9 P. M. on Sundays.
11:00 P. M., Night express, sleeping-cars attached.
7:00 A. M. and 2 and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:00 A. M., 4:15 and 6:40 P. M., Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 6:10 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:40, 7:30, 9:10 and 10:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:30, 3, 4:25, 5:10, 8:10 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
9:00 A. M., Sunday train for Poughkeepsie.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1870.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads: fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon every day, (Sundays excepted.)

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c. —Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15. Trains North and East at 11 P. M.

MEDICAL.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARriage—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. R. CORBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at 6 City Hall-place.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, printers, and blank-book manufacturers. No. 93 Fulton-st. Blank books made to any pattern.

THE PRESIDENCY.

Organization of the Central Grant Club of this City.

Ex-Mayor Opdyke Elected President—Addresses by Messrs. Spencer, Smith, and Others—Letter from Gen. Kilpatrick—Enthusiastic Demonstration for Gen. Grant.

The delegates elect to the Grant Central Campaign Club assembled at the Studio Building in Fifth-avenue, corner of Twenty-sixth-street, last evening, for the purpose of taking the initiatory measures toward effecting a permanent organization. About 300 persons were present, among whom were Hon. William A. Darling, Col. George Bliss, Jr., Gen. Joseph Pinckney, Col. A. J. H. Duganne, Hon. Charles S. Spencer, Mr. John R. Russell, Collector Murphy, Gen. Chester A. Arthur, Mr. Thomas S. Berry, Mr. Nathan Kingsby, Major Williard Bullard, Ex-District-Attorney E. Delafield Smith, Mr. David B. Mellish, Mr. McWatters, and others. Tickets of admission were issued to the delegates in order to prevent any one from gaining access to the main hall, and participating in the deliberations of the meeting, except the "true and faithful." The proceedings were conducted in a very orderly and harmonious manner, being inaugurated by an address from Mr. JOHN D. LAWSON. The temporary President made an address, in the course of which he said: Without entering into any extended discussion of the position, sympathies, or designs of other Republican organizations of this City, I will simply remark of them that they do not represent or have the confidence of the masses of the party; that but a very small part of its rank and file acted with them in their late proceedings, and that of this small portion the Republicanism of a considerable number is justly questioned. It was therefore obvious that the party in this City was without any central, and but few district organizations that were representatives of its objects and aims. To supply this great want, this necessity of the party—to have bodies that would command the respect and confidence not only of the Republicans of this City, but of the whole State, and the consolidation of the party in the hands of its true and well-tried friends, are the primary objects, as I understand, that we propose to accomplish in forming this Central and the several District Clubs whose representatives we are.

REMARKS OF MR. SPENCER.

Mr. LAWSON'S address was received with hearty applause, and at its conclusion Hon. CHAS. S. SPENCER spoke as follows:

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN: I rise for the purpose of nominating for the consideration of this Club a candidate for its permanent Presidency. I propose to nominate a gentleman well known to the members of this Club, and well and favorably and honorably known to the nation. I propose to nominate a gentleman who has already, at the hands of the Republican Party of this City, received the highest honor within their gift. I propose to nominate a gentleman whose name is a synonym with honor, with faith and with integrity. I propose to nominate a gentleman who today has the confidence of the President and of the Administration, and I propose to nominate a representative man, whose acceptance of the office will be an assurance to the people of the country that this is indeed the embodied sentiment of the community of New-York. I nominate as your permanent President Hon. GEORGE OPDYKE.

REMARKS OF MR. SMITH.

Hon. E. DELAFIELD SMITH, in seconding the nomination said: I beg to second that nomination. The eloquent remarks which have fallen from the lips of the eloquent gentleman who has just sat down, leaves little to be said in regard to the eminent gentleman whose name has been mentioned. When, in 1861, after electing a Republican President and Governor of the State of New-York, we looked for a person to fill the office of Mayor, the honored name of GEORGE OPDYKE sprang to our lips as the only name that could bear us, and did bear us to victory, and during all the difficulties that sprung up around him, he was true to the principles of the Republican Party and true to the nation, and did honor to the party and the people of this City who elected him to that high position. I am glad the nomination has been made, glad that it has been responded to so cordially, and I know his name can but result in a unanimous choice.

MR. OPDYKE ELECTED CHAIRMAN.

The nomination was warmly approved by the entire delegation, after which Messrs. STEPHEN ROBERTS, JAMES OWENS, JAMES WINTERBOTTOM, J. J. FOLEY and J. H. GAMBLE were appointed to escort Mr. OPDYKE to the room.

Subsequently it was resolved on a motion of Mr. DUGANNE, seconded by Mr. SPENCER, to appoint a committee of nine on contested seats, to allow the contestants to vote pending the decisions, and to recognize the Presidents of the various district Grant clubs as *ex officio* members of the central body.

NOMINATION OF OTHER OFFICERS.

Hon. WM. A. DARLING proposed Mr. JOHN D. LAWSON for the position of First Vice-President. He spoke of Mr. LAWSON'S devotion to Republican principles, and of his rejection of all offers for appointment to political office. Col. DUGANNE named Mr. JOHN R. RUSSELL as Second Vice-President. Mr. RUSSELL, he said, was one that he was sure they all honored for his genial qualities, and his energy and activity and zealous devotion to the interests of the Republican Party. Gen. PINCKNEY moved to appoint a Vice-President from each Congressional District. An amendment was offered by Mr. SPENCER, but the resolution was finally rejected.

Col. GEORGE BLISS, Jr., suggested that the Executive Committee consist of one delegate from each district, which motion, after being amended by giving Mr. OPDYKE the power of the appointments, was adopted.

Gen. ARTHUR presented the name of Mr. LEVI P. MORTON, of the firm of MORTON, BLISS & CO., for Treasurer. Hon. WM. A. DARLING named Messrs. PHILIP JORDON and JOHN LOBDELL as Secretaries. The nominations were unanimously confirmed, after which Mr. OPDYKE was introduced to the meeting.

MR. OPDYKE'S ADDRESS.

Mr. OPDYKE said:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CLUB: I return you my grateful thanks for the high distinction you have conferred on me by electing me to the position of presiding officer over this large and influential organization—an organization made up, as I am sure it is, of earnest, sincere, devoted Republicans. I think, however, if you had known my deficiencies as a presiding officer, you would have voted down the motion of my friend SPENCER. If this Club shall discharge the arduous duties I expect of it, you will need all the aid you can get from every quarter. For I assume it to be as its name imports, intended to devote its efforts in aiding and sustaining the Administration of Gen. GRANT, and also to exert all honorable efforts to secure his re-election. If I am right in the assumption it is unnecessary for me to say that in that labor and in that effort you shall have my hearty co-operation. Why should we not labor for this end? It is to him more than to any other man that our country is indebted for the overthrow of the rebellion and the re-establishment of the Union, and still higher praise that it is to him our country is indebted for the highest recent example of wisdom, purity and economy in the administration of civil affairs. In the face of largely-reduced taxation by the faithful enforcement of the laws, the country has received more revenue than before the reduction was made; and by the enforcement of rigid economy in public expenditures he has created a fund to be applied to the reduction of the national debt. In addition to this, by his moderation and good judgment he has preserved peace at home and honor abroad without abating a jot or tittle from the honor of our own country. This is the kind of administration we need. This is the kind of statesmanship we are prepared to support and it is this that the friends of good government everywhere, and certainly every true Republican, stands ready to give his earnest and hearty support. Nay, more, I venture to say that this illustration of his capacity for administering the Government on its original principle of purity and economy will win from our opponents so many votes as to make his triumph at the coming election even more glorious than the first. Mr. OPDYKE'S address was received with hearty approbation.

LETTER FROM GEN. KILPATRICK.

The following letter was read from Gen. KILPATRICK:

BUFFALO, N. Y., Monday, Jan. 30, 1871.

Hon. George Opdyke, Chairman Central Grant Club, New-York City.

SIR: I regret very much that an imperative engagement prevents me from being present at the inauguration of the Central Grant Club of the City and County of New-York. No one who has enjoyed facilities for extended observation, can have failed to note how heartily the Administration, in all its essential particulars, has been indorsed by the great mass of those whom Mr. LINCOLN happily designated as the "plain people." It is true there are knots of disappointed office-seekers who can discern no health nor soundness in an administration which has committed the capital crime of ignoring their supposed "claims." There are also professed politicians who hold that they should be recognized as party leaders, but who have not been treated with that deference which they deem to be their due, and who are disposed to criticise, with more or less bitterness, the official conduct of those from whom they have received some actual or imaginary slight. There are, doubtless, too, honest differences of opinion among thinking men on some few points in the foreign and domestic policy of the Government; but the fact still remains open and undeniable that whatever of opposition there is to the President within the ranks of the Republican Party is disjointed, desultory and purposeless, and that the admiration inspired by the military services of Gen. GRANT has been increased by his capable administration of the civil affairs of the country. I need not say that personally I am in full sympathy with what I consider the most cordial popular approval. I am far from believing that the work of the Republican Party is completed. So long as there exist foreign complications to be settled; so long as there remain to be decided questions of finance and taxation, growing out of our war debt, it seems to me the first and plainest duty of every patriot is to see to it that the destinies of our country be not transferred to the keeping of men who were ever ready to strike hands with her avowed or secret enemies. Believing that no man possesses in a more marked degree than Gen. GRANT that combination of firmness and integrity so essential in these times, and that no man enjoys so large a measure of the popular confidence, I have an unfaltering faith that in 1872 we can again place him at the head of the Government whose existence his military services did so much to preserve. I am, most respectfully and truly yours,

J. KILPATRICK.

REORGANIZATION IN THE TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

The following preamble and resolutions were presented, and were referred to the Executive Committee:

Whereas, The difficulties of the Twenty-first Assembly District regarding the formation of Grant clubs are mutually settled between the Clubs represented by Col. A. P. KETCHAM and JOHN A. EAGLESON, by five delegates of each Club represented in this central body; therefore,

Resolved, That the Chairman of this Central Grant Club appoint three inspectors to enroll the Republicans of the Twenty-first Assembly District, and organize a Grant club therefrom, the object in view being consolidation and harmony of the party in that district.

The Club subsequently adjourned.

EXECUTION OF A MURDERER.

John Hanlon Hanged Yesterday in Philadelphia—The Legal Number of Witnesses Only Present.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Feb. 1.—Preparations for the execution of JOHN HANLON were completed yesterday. The gallows had been erected within the corridor of the prison building in anticipation of bad weather, and also to secure entire privacy, which could not be the case in the prison yard, as some buildings in the neighborhood overlook the inclosure, and many previous executions have been witnessed from roofs and tree-tops. HANLON bid his wife and relatives farewell yesterday, expressing himself ready to die, and had no expectations of a respite. After the religious ceremonies, Father BARRY said that HANLON had nothing to make public, but wished to return thanks to the officers of the prison and the inspectors and keepers. HANLON then stepped to the front of the platform, and in a firm and distinct voice said:

"To those who have ever injured me or have ever done me any wrong, I forgive them and ask God to forgive them; and all whom I have injured in any way whatever, or against whom I have had any ill feeling, I ask their forgiveness and God to forgive me."

The execution took place at 11:18 this morning. The law limiting the number of witnesses was strictly enforced by Sheriff LEEDS. His body has been given to his relatives for interment.

THE CRIME.

The murder of the child, MARY MOHRMANN, for which HANLON was hanged, was committed on a Sunday evening, nearly two and a half years ago. At the time no one but the guilty man knew that the foul deed had been done. The mother of the child and the neighbors knew that she was missing, and supposed that she was lost and would soon be found again. It was not until the Tuesday morning following that the city was startled by the news that the dead body of the little girl, who was only about six years old, though large for her age—not old enough, at all events, to incur the serious displeasure of any human being—had been found in a pool of water in an open lot near her former residence in the upper part of the city. The appearance of the body made it very evident that she had been most horribly murdered under circumstances of the most fiendish atrocity. The testimony since elicited shows that the manner of death of the unoffending girl was such that her sufferings must have been of the most intense and agonizing description. For some time after the discovery no clue could be found to the murderer, though public opinion, especially in the immediate neighborhood, was at a high state of excitement. Suspicion pointed to the man JOHN HANLON, who kept a barber-shop on Fifth-street, a few doors from Diamond. The imperfect evidence then gleaned pointed so strongly toward him that he was arrested and held for a hearing, but from want of sufficient testimony it was found necessary to discharge him. With unusual effrontery the suspected man stood his ground and continued his business as if nothing had happened. This unusual course, which but few guilty men would have had the nerve to carry out, diverted suspicion from him almost entirely, save in the minds of the few officers of the law who were engaged in working up the case. Had he had but sufficient self-control to have kept him from acts similar to that which ended in the murder, he would probably never have been discovered. As it was, the imperfection of the evidence made him feel in a short time perfectly secure, and he was less guarded in his actions. He even boasted of the fact that though he had been arrested, the crime could not be proved upon him. So he continued his criminal course, until he brought up in prison, to which he had been sentenced for a term of five years for attempting to commit an outrage on a girl of ten years old. He called himself then CHARLES E. HARRIS, but his assumed name did not hide him from those who had all along suspected him of the child-murder. After he had been in prison a short time an Alderman, who had taken much interest in the case identified him, and then together with the officers and with the consent of the authorities, a plan was inaugurated, with the consent of the authorities, to convict the man out of his own mouth. A fellow-prisoner, convicted of a crime of somewhat lighter hue, was confined with the suspected man, in the hope that the story of the murderer would be unfolded in private to the companion. The sequel proves that the temptations of boon companionship and the horrors of the heavy secret were too much for the guilty one. The story must be told to somebody, and told it was. The fellow-prisoner is taken into confidence for the sake of lightening the weight which the inhuman man is unable alone to carry. But so hardened is the criminal that the story, when once begun, is told boastingly as if it was the greatest of exploits. The story thus told is confided by the fellow-prisoner to the authorities in the hope of a pardon being granted to the informer. But the story in this form is of no practical use. It comes directly from a criminal and through a criminal. But it is important, inasmuch as it gives the clue to work upon, and the direction in which to work to complete the chain. Then the detectives go to work in earnest. Every item of the confession is thoroughly sifted and inquired into, and outside evidence is found and produced (then an easy matter) to corroborate every part. When the chain is a complete whole the Grand Jury is notified and a true bill is found against JOHN HANLON, the barber, who is brought from prison and tried. Then it is that the damning story comes out in all its horrid particulars. The lustful man with evil intent disguises himself, thus preventing effectually his identification afterward. He seeks some one on whom to gratify his passion. He walks the streets on a quiet Sunday evening and finds the little child, whom he entices or compels to go with him. He kills her, unintentionally perhaps, in the accomplishment of his designs, but unintentional killing under such circumstances is murder in the first degree. Having killed her, he puts her into the cellar of his house and cooly goes to bed as if nothing had happened. He makes several unsuccessful attempts to get rid of the body. He keeps the dreadful thing in his possession for the whole of one day and two nights, all the time pursuing his business as usual, while the neighbors are everywhere hunting the lost child. At last he succeeds in getting rid of it. In the early morning of the third day he deposits it in a slimy pool in an open lot, hoping, like EUGENE ARAM, that the waters will cover it. The waters do not cover it. Almost immediately it is found, and the search for the criminal commences. He stands it all and even continues in his evil courses. He is arrested and put in prison for a minor offense. Here he convicts himself of the greater. He takes his trial, and a fair one it is. The trial is lengthy. Every doubt is resolved in his favor. The confession is produced and corroborated. Its evidence is combatted strongly but unsuccessfully. Additional evidence is even allowed after the case has closed. The Judge gives a lengthy and impartial charge to the jury. They deliberate for many days, much to their own disadvantage, unwilling to convict the man while there is anything in his favor. A result is at length arrived at. The expectant public hear from the mouths of the pale and exhausted jurymen that the criminal is counted unworthy of life. An incensed public judges the sentence righteous, and even positively necessary for the protection of wives and little ones. A motion for a new trial is immediately made, argued, and patiently heard. The Judge again prepares a lengthy decision and the new trial is justly denied. The final sentence is pronounced, and the doomed man receives it scoffingly. Such is the dreadful story.

HANLON'S LAST DAYS.

There being no intention to take advantage of the writ of error in the case, and the appeal made by HANLON'S spiritual advisers for a respite not being pressed, after the Governor's first refusal to listen to it, the condemned man could do nothing but prepare for death in his miserable way. He frequently expressed a readiness to meet his fate, and his demeanor was so collected as to warrant the belief that he would behave at the last moment with the same firmness that he exhibited during and at the termination of the trial.

Last night, after his sister had left him, he read prayers until 2 o'clock this morning, when he retired and slept soundly until 5 o'clock, when he arose apparently very much refreshed from a long fast of seventeen days, during which time nothing has crossed his lips except a trifle of bread and water. This morning he manifested the utmost composure, and joined earnestly with the clergymen in the devotional exercises connected with the preliminary ceremony to the hanging. At the scaffold, while the noose was being adjusted by the Sheriff, and the white cap placed over his head, HANLON fervently ejaculated, "Jesus forgive me. Holy Mary intercede for me," and continued repeating the same until the drop fell. Father BARRY, at the time the drop fell, was kneeling on the steps leading thereto, fervently praying. In order to prevent the prisoners in the cells witnessing the hanging, pieces of leather were placed over the holes.

SCENES OUTSIDE THE PRISON.

What was a matter quite unusual during executions at the prison, a very large crowd of curious people assembled in the street before the front of the forbidding-looking structure. There was not one but knew he could by no means obtain a view of the tragic scene, for the stratagems resorted to in the past, when the execution took place in the prison yard, in climbing trees that stood back of the rear wall, and in clambering on to high roofs on the street opposite, from which just the top of the scaffold could be seen, were all rendered futile by the change of the customary location of the instrument of death from the yard to the northern corridor. The Mayor ordered a large detail of Police to the scene to prevent any disturbance of the peace. Lieut. SMITH, of the Seventeenth District, was in command, and had out his entire force of fifty men, in addition to details from other districts, making the aggregate force seventy. This great number was far from being actually needed, but was in compliance with a formality which custom had established.

A RAILROAD "UNPLEASANTNESS."

Open Rupture of New-York and Philadelphia Companies with the Baltimore and Ohio Company—No More Passengers Sent Over the Baltimore and Ohio Line—The Sale of Washington Tickets Suspended.

The quarrel between the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company and the Camden and Amboy, Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore, and New-Jersey Companies, has at last ended in an open rupture and a suspension of all relations between the latter companies and the first-named. The New-Jersey Railroad Company yesterday discontinued the sale of through tickets to the South, by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, in consequence of the refusal of that Company to accept the same amount for fare from New-York and New-England passengers that is charged for Baltimore passengers, between Baltimore and Washington. For through passengers from New-York and beyond $1 72 is charged by the Company for fare between Baltimore and Washington, while they charge only $1 20, for the same trip, to Baltimore passengers. The New-Jersey companies yesterday effected arrangements for sending their Southern passengers by the "Bay line" from Baltimore, and passengers for the South-west and West are to be sent over the Pennsylvania Railroad. To Washington passengers tickets to Baltimore are sold at a rate considerably lower than that hitherto charged, and the Company also supply Baltimore and Washington tickets purchased by their agents in Baltimore at the low rate adopted by the Baltimore and Ohio Company, for the exclusive benefit of Baltimore passengers. The traveler will by this accomodating arrangement save a considerable sum out of the rate of fare hitherto paid.

This rupture, which was predicted in these columns the week before last, will, of course, injure the Baltimore and Ohio Company, by taking from it nearly all the through traffic from the East to the South-west and South. How far it will injure the Companies who have assumed the aggressive, cannot at present be calculated, but the Baltimore and Ohio threatens vengeance on them, by giving its support to the Air line Railroad bill now before Congress. The Companies north of Baltimore claim that they have only adopted this course for the purpose of reducing fares, after all fair efforts to induce the Baltimore and Ohio Company to join them had failed. Their position is set forth in a circular that was printed yesterday, and is now ready for circulation among passengers and others. It is signed by A. L. DENNIS, President of the New-Jersey Railroad Company; WM. H. GATZMER, President of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, and ISAAC HINCKLEY, President of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company. It is as follows:

"For some years past the price of a New-York and Washington ticket has been $8, of which sum the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company has received $1 72. That Company claims this sum for performing transfer service by horse power in Baltimore and for railroad fare, including a capitation tax of twenty per cent. of the passenger receipts of the Washington Branch. For its transfer by horse power in Baltimore it has for many years demanded and received the exorbitant price of twenty-five cents per passenger for a distance of less than one mile and one-tenth, thus leaving its pay for railroad fare, including the capitation tax, $1 47. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company ceased, some years since, to pay the capitation tax to the State of Maryland, but has extorted it from all its passengers until last month, and from New-York and Washington passengers until this date. A capitation tax was formerly paid upon the New-York and Washington passengers by the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company to the State of Delaware. On the 1st of November, 1868, the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Company declined to pay this tax, and on the same day ceased to collect it from its passengers passing through Delaware. On or about Dec. 10, 1870, the Courts pronounced the Maryland capitation tax illegal. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company at once deducted twenty per cent., or thirty cents, from its local rate between Baltimore and Washington, and made the rate $1 20, instead of $1 50, as before. The Companies north of Baltimore expected that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company would at once make the same reduction, on its proportion of the New-York and Washington ticket, following the example of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company in similar circumstances in 1868. But the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company has to this day persistently refused to do this or to accept any of the following offers made by the other Companies: Those Companies long since and still offer a $7 65 ticket, instead of an $8 ticket, and allow the Baltimore and Ohio Company its exorbitant rate for horse service in the Baltimore transfer, and its full local rate as now fixed on the Washington Branch, while the other Companies would receive twenty cents less than their total fares aggregated, and would pay from these reduced rates the charges of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and of the Junction Railroad Company for the Philadelphia transfer of over three miles. Those Companies long since offered and now offer a $7 50 ticket, and thereof to allow the Baltimore and Ohio Company its improper claim for horse service in Baltimore, beside its full local rate less two cents only, while the other Companies, after paying the cost of transfer in Philadelphia, would receive fifty cents less than their aggregated local rate. These Companies have requested the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company to sell to them the Washington and Baltimore ticket at the same rate that it is sold to the public, in order that travelers may be supplied by them in Washington through to New-York, and thus be saved the annoyance of paying at all these offices; and this request has been refused by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. These Companies have, to protect so far as they can, passengers from the wanton annoyance of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, have opened ticket offices in Washington, where they are now offering tickets from Baltimore to New-York, at a rate which added to that which the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company will still extort from them, will still save them thirty-five cents of the rate of last week. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company has been very active in addressing the public through newspapers, making statements which prove the value of words as a means of concealing the truth. It persistently speaks of its cessation to collect defunct tax as a reduction of fare. It boasts loudly of its great reduction of fares, while if it has honestly paid hitherto what the public understands to be full capitation tax, viz.: thirty cents on Baltimore and Washington passengers, it now charges in no cases less, and in some cases more than hitherto.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

ALFRED SANFORD, a colored boy, was arraigned at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, before Judge COX, on a charge of shooting a young woman named ANNA ROSSMAN, residing on Seventh-avenue and Twenty-sixth-street. It appeared that about two months ago, the prisoner and another had a fight, and the former being worsted in the affray, discharged a pistol-shot at his opponent. The ball missing its aim, struck Miss ROSSMAN on the shoulder, causing a wound from the effects of which she was confined to her room for two months. SANFORD was committed for trial.

At the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, a German named FREDERICK ROEDER was committed to answer on a charge of grossly insulting Mrs. SAVAGE, wife of the keeper of the City Prison, in an Eighth-avenue car, some weeks since. It was for resenting the insult offered to Mrs. LYNCH that Mr. JOHN A. BRENNAN, son of Commissioner BRENNAN, was arrested on a charge of feloniously assaulting a Police officer, but on a statement of the facts of the case the charge was immediately dismissed.

The Fenians held their usual levee yesterday at Sweeney's Hotel, and received a number of their friends, but no delegations were presented. The grand reception will take place as soon as the streets are in a condition for marching. The exiles announce over the signature of JOHN MCCLURE, their Secretary, that they have positively declined the invitation of Mr. HAWKES to be present at the "Grand Concert," at the Academy of Music, on Monday evening, Feb. 6. The money offered has also been firmly but respectfully declined. Mlle. ROSA D'ERINA (Miss ROSE O'TOOLE) has tendered a vocal entertainment, which will doubtless be accepted.

The first annual ball of the New-York Curling Club, which took place last night at Apollo Hall, was most successful in every respect. The attendance was large, and the costume of the ladies was all that could be desired. The Club numbers fifty members, the majority of whom are Scotchmen. The officers are: WM. FERGUSON, President; A. MCCOUCHIE, Vice-President; WM. MCCRAITH, Secretary; JOHN PATTERSON, Treasurer, and JOHN C. MCQUHAE, Executive Member. Mr. GEORGE GRIEVE acted as Chairman of the Floor Committee, and Mr. WILLIAM FERGUSON as Chairman of the Reception Committee.

On Friday night last WM. RESS, a carpenter, residing then on the corner of Forty-fifth-street and Eighth-avenue, crept under the bed of PHILIP DONOHOE, who resided in the same house, and remained secreted there till DONOHOE went to bed and fell asleep. He then stole the sleeping man's clothes and $10 in money. RESS was arrested on Tuesday night by Officer LARKIN, who found a set of burglars' tools in his possession. The prisoner was brought up in the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday, and was committed in default of bail.

The third anniversary of the De La Salle Catholic Association connected with the De La Salle Institute, was held last evening at Steinway Hall, in the presence of a very large and interested assemblage. The exercises comprised musical selections by the graduates of the Institute, orations on popular subjects, &c., and the result was creditable alike to the proficiency of the performers and the care and efficiency of the Brothers.

At Essex Market Court, yesterday, PETER and MICHAEL COSGROVE were held to answer in a charge of breaking into the store of RICHARD H. RODYNE, of No. 310 Front-street, and stealing saddlery worth $40. ANNE SMITH, alias Martha Walsh, was also committed for stealing a pocket-book containing a large sum of money from MARY A. SCOTT, of No. 138 East Twenty-eighth-street, while she was leaning over the coffin of a deceased friend at No. 137 East Twenty-eighth-street.

Gramercy, Rose Croix, Chapter No. 1, A. and P. R. R. of M., gave a grand reception, last Tuesday night. Dancing commenced at 10 o'clock, and, with the exception of time for supper, was kept up till nearly "5 o'clock in the morning." A company of the Seventy-first Regiment were present in uniform. The arrangements were perfect, the music very enjoyable, and the ladies pretty. "All went merry as a marriage bell."

Emmanuel Church, Fifty-seventh-street and Lexington-avenue, will be opened for divine service this evening, at 7½ P. M. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. Drs. Muhlenberg, Rogers, Crosby, Crooks, J. Hyatt Smith and Henry Ward Beecher. Rev. GEORGE E. THRALL and Rev. MASON GALLEGHER are associate rectors of the church.

Judge BLATCHFORD rendered a decision, yesterday, on a motion brought by E. ZEIM and others, bankrupts, for the setting aside of the appointment of a certain gentleman as trustee in the case. It was claimed that his action was likely to be biased, because he was related to one of the principal creditors. The motion was denied on various grounds.

CHARLES D. VANDERPOOL, alias Brockway, was arraigned before Justice DOWLING, yesterday, to answer the charge of forgery. The details of the case were fully narrated in yesterday's TIMES. The prisoner was remanded for examination.

BENJAMIN CUNAH, aged fifty-five, and a native of Madeira, died at Bellevue Hospital, yesterday, of injuries sustained on Saturday by the explosion of the boiler on board the steam-tug *Phœnix*, at Sandy Hook. Coroner YOUNG will hold an inquest.

The Government testimony against JOSEPH, EDWARD and ALBERT SCHEIDER, tobacco dealers, charged with having committed frauds on the revenue, has been concluded, and an adjournment has been taken in the case to enable the defense to introduce evidence.

WILLIAM KELLY, an expelled member of a Father Matthew Temperance Society, has obtained an order from Judge SUTHERLAND directing the officers of the Society to show cause on Monday next why he (KELLY) should not be restored to membership. KELLY alleges that he was expelled through malicious reports.

Mr. GUSTAVUS CARDOZO, Chief of the Ordinance Bureau, has issued, through Capt. THORNE, notices to all householders to have hereafter the snow and ice cleared from the sidewalks in front of their houses, and also from their house-roofs, immediately. If the orders are not complied with, complaints against them will be made for violations of the ordinances.

The Boards of Supervisors and Aldermen met yesterday afternoon, and adopted resolutions of sympathy with the family of the late JAMES WATSON, County Auditor. They also resolved to attend the funeral, which will take place on Sunday next.

The lottery in aid of the Union Home and School Fair for soldiers' orphans takes place at No. 581 Broadway, on Saturday next, at an hour that will be speedily announced. The prizes, 200 in number, and valued collectively at $8,000, consist of a number of articles left over from the Fair.

"Egypt and the Nile," is the title of a lecture, the first of a course of four, to be delivered by Mr. WM. C. PRIME, to-morrow evening, at Association Hall. It is an entertaining and instructive discourse—a statement which it will well repay a large audience to verify.

A finely-drawn map of the bays, harbors, and rivers about New-York, together with the topography of the surrounding country, has just been published by M. DRIPPS, of No. 34 Vesey-street. Many new and valuable features are embraced therein, and the price is said to be very low.

A meeting of the Seventeenth District Grant Club is to be held this evening at the corner of Seventh-avenue and Forty-eighth-street. Col. JOEL W. MASON is the President of the Club.

The subscriptions for the French Relief Fund received at the *Courier* office during the past week amounted to $345 75, making with the previous subscriptions a total of $33,203 77.

BROOKLYN.

Dr. JOHN LORD, whose popular lectures on the great representatives of modern civilization have attracted so much attention, announces a course of fifteen of these lectures, to be delivered in Brooklyn, in the hall of the Packer Institute. The first lecture will be given there next Tuesday, at 3 P. M.

There were 201 deaths in Brooklyn during the past week: 40 men, 41 women, 60 boys and 60 girls. Of these 32 died of consumption, 17 of diptheria, 7 of small-pox, and the remainder of general maladies.

The roof of the packing-house attached to the extensive glass-works of B. B. HAGGERTY, at the corner of Smith and Ninth streets, fell in yesterday morning with an immense crash, and destroyed about $500 worth of glass, besides injuring the building to the extent of $350. The snow is supposed to have caused the catastrophe.

In reply to the notice given by the Corporation Counsel a week ago to the City Railroad Company, that unless they took measures immediately for the better accommodation of the public he would commence action for the annulment of their franchise, Mr. SULLIVAN, the President of the Company, yesterday, published a letter, in which he promises to do all that the city authorities require.

In the case of JACOB V. THROOP *et al.* against The Steam-ship *Pennsylvania*, for the sinking of the bark *Mary A. Throop*, Judge BENEDICT rendered a decision in favor of the plaintiffs yesterday, awarding the following damages: Value of the bark *Mary A. Throop* and her appurtenances, $19,000; freight due on the cargo, $3,434 33; interest, $2,032 17—total, $24,466 50. Confirmed unless exceptions are filed in ten days.

MATTHIAS KRUTH, an employe in the chemical works of Mayor KALBFLEISCH, on Metropolitan-avenue, E. D., fell down a flight of stairs at his home, on Tuesday night, and broke his neck. Dr. RAPPOLD was in attendance a few minutes after the accident, but found it impossible to do anything to save the life of the victim.

Among the other indications of negligence observable in the recent works of our city officials may be noticed an error in the city maps for 1870. There it will be found that Laquer-street, running from Gowanus Canal to Van Brunt-street, a distance of one mile, is entirely left out. The people living on the street, however, are solacing themselves with the reflection that justice will be done them in the Tax Levy.

In the United States District Court, yesterday, a verdict was rendered in favor of the Government, against 2,000 bottles of liquor that were seized in the Eastern District about a month ago, for non-payment of taxes.

Despite the recent raid of the United States authorities upon the illicit distillers of the Fifth Ward, these versatile gentlemen are now more busy than ever in the work of bourbon making.

LONG ISLAND.

JAMES RANTAS, an old colored man, died, in Flushing, yesterday morning, at the advanced age of 111 years. RANTAS was originally a slave of JOHN ASPINWALL, and was born in the old Aspinwall House on Broadway, New-York. At the time of the Revolution he was liberated. For over forty years he was ferry-master on Flushing Creek, owning a small-boat, by which he transported people across. Up to within a few days RANTAS had full possession of his faculties, remembering every incident of interest which has transpired during the last century. He was a member of the Baptist Church of Flushing.

Mrs. DORRIS DEEKMAN, who was committed to the Queen's County Jail some two weeks since by Coroner TEWKSBURY, of Long Island City, for starving her child, a girl of eleven years, was admitted to bail by Judge ARMSTRONG, yesterday, in the sum of $5,000.

A warrant was issued, yesterday, by Justice QUARTERMAN, for the arrest of THOMAS MCDERMOTT, charged with stealing from JOSEPH STILLWAGON—the news-dealer who supplies the residents on the line of the Flushing and North-side Railroad with New-York papers—the bundle of papers for College Point. The residents of this village were in great distress on account of the loss of their accustomed morning reading, and as much as fifty cents a newspaper was asked and willingly given for "the loan of a paper."

WM. CONWAY, a resident of Southold, was instantly killed on Saturday evening by the late train, bound east, on the Long Island Railroad. He was walking on the railroad track, and undertook to cross on a railroad bridge a creek near Southold, but was overtaken by the train, and instantly killed.

A very large number of people attended the Odd-Fellows' entertainment at the Town Hall, Flushing, last evening, given under the auspices of Pacific Lodge, of that village. A lecture was delivered on "Odd-Fellowship" by Hon. JAMES W. COVERT, Past Grand Master of Pacific Lodge, and an address by WM. H. BARNES, Past Grand Master of R. W. Grand Lodge of Georgia.

NEW-JERSEY.

In the Middlesex County Court, at New-Brunswick, yesterday, the jury in the case of GERTRUDE HOAGLAND *vs.* ELIJAH KELLY, returned a verdict of $7,500 damages in favor of the plaintiff. The facts of the case are briefly these: Miss HOAGLAND, a young lady aged nineteen years, and by trade a dress-maker, was walking by the iron-foundry of Mr. KELLY, about two years since, at 9 o'clock at night, when a portion of a pile of pieces of iron fell, and so injured her that one of her legs has become shortened, and she will be maimed for life. Damages were laid at $10,000.

The mystery which seemed to envelop the circumstances connected with the death of Mrs. SUSAN MURTHA, of Jersey City, was removed last night at the Coroner's inquest. The evidence went to show that the deceased went to a store kept by a Mr. LEONARD to get a lamp fixed, and in going down the stoop she fell, striking her head against the sidewalk. On getting home she was found to be bleeding profusely, and at the invitation of a Mrs. O'DONNELL she was on her way upstairs to her room, when she grew weak and fell backwards, and her head struck against the front door with great force. The woman swooned, and she was carried to her room, where she lingered till Sunday last, when she died. The jury, after a short deliberation, returned a verdict that the deceased came to her death from inflammation of the brain, the result of a fall.

The Jersey City Schuetzen Corps have elected the following officers: Captain, Landmesser; First Lieutenant, George Schumann; Second Lieutenant, Anton Reuter; Color Sergeant, Henry Schrader; Schuetzen Masters, F. Ettling and Mr. Bubser; Orderly Sergeant, Thomas Comerce.

ADAM SCHERER, who was last week charged, by a verdict of a Coroner's jury, with having caused the death of his father-in-law, JOHN MULLAR, in Jersey City, was yesterday discharged from custody, the Grand Jury having failed to indict him. Twenty others who were also in jail awaiting trial, were likewise set at liberty for a similar reason.

During Tuesday night two of the State Prison convicts were discovered by a night watchman in the act of escaping by jumping from the walls. One had succeeded in reaching the ground, when he was captured by a deputy keeper. CUNNINGHAM, the watchman, while trying to prevent the escape of the other, received a severe fall, which has somewhat disabled him.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Lieut. Richard C. Hooker has been ordered to duty in the Hydrographic Office. Master Edward W. Sturdy has been detached from the receiving-ship at New-York and ordered to report to the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, for duty. An army order has been issued limiting the staff of division commanders. It provides, among other things, for one Assistant Adjutant-General, or an officer to act in that capacity if none be assigned, and the authorized number of aids-de-camp of the commander's grade; also one Medical Director. Lieut.-Col. George L. Andrews, of the Twenty-fifth Infantry, is relieved from duty as Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Arizona, and ordered to join his regiment in Texas. The Naval Board, of which Vice-Admiral Rowan is President, authorized to examine into complaints of officers claiming to have been unjustly treated in the promotions made by Mr. Wells in 1865, under the act of that date, convened today, and entered upon the duties assigned them. It is understood there are a considerable number of naval officers, who feel aggrieved at the manner in which they were overslaughed, who will take advantage of the sitting of this Board, to have the subject-matter of their complaints investigated. Charles H. Poor has been appointed Secretary to Vice-Admiral Rowan.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Jan. 31—4½ P. M.—The official report of the Liverpool COTTON market of today says the market closes dull, with a downward tendency. The sales were 8,000 bales, including 1,000 for speculation and export. Middling Uplands, 8d.; Middling Orleans, 8¼d. Sales have been made of Cotton on ship named, to sail in February or March from Savannah or Charleston, at seller's option, at 7¾d. for Middling Uplands; and on ship named, to sail from New-Orleans in February or March, at seller's option, at 8 1-16d. for Middling Orleans.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 1.—WHEAT active: Amber State and Western, $1 60@$1 65; White State and Western, $1 60@$1 75; Extra Amber, $1 65@$1 70, and Deihl, $1 80@$1 85; sales, 1,800 bushels No. 1 State at $1 75; 400 bushels Treadwell at $1 70, and 600 bushels Wicks at $1 70. RYE in limited supply and quiet, with buyers of State at $1 05, and sellers at $1 10. CORN active; Western Mixed, 84c.@85c. for New; 87c. for Old, and 87c.@90c. for round Yellow. BARLEY active; receipts small; Two-rowed State, 75c.@95c.; Six-rowed do., 85c.@$1 07, and Canada West, 95c.@$1 13, the figures covering the entire sales of the week, and the market closing strong. BARLEY-MALT not very active; Two-rowed State, city made, $1 10; Six-rowed do., $1 25, and Canada West do., $1 30@$1 40. OATS are again higher, with a moderate demand; sales of State and Western at 63c.@65c., the latter price for bag lots of Choice.

CHICAGO, Feb. 1.—EXCHANGE unchanged. FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT dull and lower; No. 2, $1 25¼@$1 25¾, seller last half of February; during the afternoon heavy, at $1 24¼, cash, for No. 2. CORN dull and lower at 51¼c.@51½c., cash; 52¼c.@52⅜c., seller March; during the afternoon unchanged. OATS quiet, at 46½c., cash, for No. 2. RYE easier, at 86c.@87c. for No. 2. BARLEY dull at 79½c.@80c. HIGHWINES steady and quiet at 88c., iron-bound. PROVISIONS steady. Mess PORK $22 50@$22 62½, cash; $23@$23 12½, seller March—closed inside price. LARD, 12¼c. Dressed HOGS easier; closed $8 60@$8 65. Live HOGS dull at $6 50@$7 65. CATTLE less active at $4@$6 75. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 40,000 bushels Wheat, 51,000 bushels Corn, 14,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 3,000 bushels Barley, 12,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 4,000 bushels Corn, 12,000 bushels Oats, 9,000 bushels Barley, 2,000 Hogs.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Feb. 1.—FLOUR steady and unchanged; sales, 1,275 bbls., at $7 25 for No. 1 Spring; $7 50 for Amber Winter; $8 for White Winter; $8 75 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet and unchanged; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 52@$1 53. CORN dull and unsettled, about 83c. OATS quiet; Western held at 58c. BARLEY, RYE and PEAS nominal. CORN-MEAL, $1 85 for bolted; $1 75 for unbolted, ₱ cwt. MILL-FEED firm; Shorts, $25; Shipstuffs, $27@$28; Middlings, $31@$33 ₱ ton. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour, to Boston, 78c.; to New-York, 68c.; to Albany, 58c.; Grain and Mill-feed, to Boston, $7 80; to New-York, $6 80, and to Albany, $5 80 ₱ ton.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 1.—COTTON in moderate demand; prices a shade lower; Middling, 15c.; net receipts, 300 bales; gross receipts, 990 bales; exports coastwise, 450 bales; sales, 675 bales; stock, 11,995 bales. FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT quiet and steady; fair to good Red, $1 60@$1 85; Ohio and Indiana, $1 60@$1 65; other grades unchanged. CORN—White Southern active at 92c. Yellow Southern quiet and steady at 83c. OATS dull. RYE dull. Mess PORK firm at $23. BACON firm; stock scarce; Rib Sids, 12¼c.; Clear Rib, 12¾c.; Shoulders, 10¼c.@10½c. HAMS, 16c.@18c. LARD, 13c. WHISKY quiet at 95c.@96c.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 1.—COTTON firm, with a fair demand; Middling, 14¼c. FLOUR dull and lower; Family, $6 50@$6 75. WHEAT dull and unsettled; $1 35 offered for No. 1 Red. RYE firm and scarce at $1 05. OATS in good demand at full prices; No. 2, 47c.@48c. BARLEY steady, with a moderate demand. Mess PORK closed active at $22 25 offered; $22 50 asked. LARD—Demand light; holders firm; Steam, 12c.; Kettle, 12¼c.@12½c. Bulk MEATS—Demand light; holders firm; Shoulders, 8c.@8¼c.; Sides, 10¼c.@10½c. for Clear Rib; 10¾c.@11c. for Clear. BACON dull and drooping; Shoulders, 9¼c.@9½c.; Clear Sides, 12c.@12¼c.; inside rates offered. Live HOGS dull and lower at $7@$7 75; receipts, 2,200 head. WHISKY in good demand at full prices; sales at 89c. EXCHANGE steady.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 1.—COTTON easier at 14¼c. FLOUR firm; Extra Winter, $5 90; Double Extra, $6@$6 50. WHEAT dull and declined 2½c.@5c.; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 45@$1 47½; No. 3 at $1 35. CORN declining; sales at 47c.@49c. for Mixed, in bulk. OATS dull at 56c.@60c., sacked. BARLEY steady; No. 2 Fall, 80c.; No. 1 Spring, 95c. RYE quiet at 95c. WHISKY steady at 90c. TOBACCO steady. HEMP and BAGGING unchanged. PORK dull at $22 50. Dry-salt MEATS dull; Loose Bulk Clear Sides, 11c. BACON—Shoulders, 9¾c., loose. LARD dull. HOGS lower; sales at $7 40@$7 75. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 14,000 bushels Wheat, 1,700 Hogs.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 1.—TOBACCO firm; sales 96 hhds. trash to good at $5 25@$8 75; low to medium Leaf, $7@$12 25. COTTON dull; Middling, 14c. FLOUR firm; Extra Family, $5 75. GRAIN scarce and firm. PROVISIONS weaker. Mess PORK, $22 50. BACON—Shoulders, 10c.; Clear Rib, 12c.; Clear Sides, 12½c. Bulk MEATS—Sides, 8¼c.; Clear Rib, 11c.; Clear Sides, 12½c. HAMS—Sugar-cured, 16c.; Plain, 14¼c., all packed. LARD—Tierce, 13c.; Kegs, 14¼c. Sales of 200,000 lbs. bulk sides, loose, on the spot, at 8c. WHISKY, 89c.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 1.—COTTON steady at 14¼c.@14½c.; receipts, 3,345 bales; shipments, 3,000 bales. FLOUR steady at $6@$7 25. CORN firm at 63c.@65c. OATS firm and scarce at 60c. LARD quiet at 13c.@14¼c. BACON firm and scarce; Sides, 12¼c.@13c. Bulk MEATS—Heavy receipts depress the market; Shoulders, 8¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10¼c.; Clear Sides, 11¼c.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 1.—FLOUR—Extra Spring declined 25c. WHEAT steady; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 28; No. 2, $1 28. OATS and BARLEY nominal. CORN declining; No. 2 Mixed, 59c. RYE—No. 1, 89c. Mess PORK easier at $21 50. Dressed HOGS steady at $8 75. RECEIPTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 25,000 bushels Wheat. No Shipments.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 1.—COTTON unchanged. COFFEE—Rio, 14¾c. SUGAR firm; fair to good Refining, 9¾c.@10c. MOLASSES—A cargo of old crop Trinidad Molasses was sold at 23c. PROVISIONS firm. Mess PORK, $23. LARD, 13c. FLOUR very active, but prices unchanged. WHEAT firm; Indiana Red, $1 60@$1 63. CORN dull; Yellow, 82c.; Mixed Western, 79c.@80c. OATS, 58c.@60c. WHISKY unchanged.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Feb. 1.—COTTON easier, but not quotably lower; Middling, 14¾c.@15c.; receipts, net, 11,785 bales; gross, 12,317 bales; exports, to Cork, 1,707 bales; sales, 10,500 bales; stock, 222,068 bales.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 1.—COTTON quiet; holders firm; Middling, 14¼c.; net receipts, 3,821 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 3,213 bales; coastwise, 2,548 bales; sales, 2,600 bales; stock, 89,375 bales.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 1.—WHEAT steady; No. 1 Red, $1 40; No. 2 Red, nominally $1 34. CORN declining; sales at 60c. OATS steady at 50c. PETROLEUM—Crude less firm at $5 40@$5 45; Refined steady at 24½c.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 1.—COTTON dull; Middling, 14¼c.; net receipts, 2,015 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,694 bales; coastwise, 807 bales; sales, 400 bales; stock, 40,644 bales.

MOBILE, Feb. 1.—COTTON firm at lower rates; Middling, 14¼c.; net receipts, 1,301 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 2,496 bales; coastwise, 159 bales; sales, 1,800 bales; stock, 70,867 bales.

GALVESTON, Feb. 1.—COTTON quiet; Good Ordinary, 12¾c.@13c.; net receipts, 1,229 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 2,404 bales; coastwise, 551 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 65,145 bales.

NORFOLK, Feb. 1.—COTTON quiet; offerings light; Low Middling, 14c.; net receipts, 1,907 bales; exports, coastwise, 980 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 3,851 bales.

BOSTON, Feb. 1.—COTTON dull; Middling, 15¾c.; net receipts, 124 bales; gross receipts, 1,300 bales; sales, 400 bales; stock, 7,000 bales.

WILMINGTON, Feb. 1.—COTTON dull and nominal; Middling, 14c.; net receipts, 840 bales; exports, coastwise, 509 bales; stock, 3,302 bales.

DETROIT, Feb. 1.—FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT dull and unsettled; Extra, $1 47@$1 48; No. 1 $1 43@1 48. HOGS quiet at $8 65@$8 75.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.			
Holsatia	Feb. 2	New-York	Hamburg.
Washington	Feb. 2	New-York	Havre.
City of Antwerp	Feb. 4	New-York	Liverpool.
Virginia	Feb. 4	New-York	Glasgow.
England	Feb. 4	New-York	Liverpool.
FOR HAVANA, &C.			
Missouri	Feb. 2	New-York	Havana.
Rising Star	Feb. 4	New-York	Aspinwall.

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

THURSDAY.

For Europe, via Southampton and Hamburg, by the *Holsatia*, at 12 M. A supplementary mail for *paid* letters only on the pier in Hoboken until 1½ P. M. Mails for Havana and West Indies, by the *Missouri*, at 2 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R.	5 A. M.; 1:30 P. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 5 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	3 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7:00 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

FEB. 1—*In steam-ship Russia, for Liverpool.*—J. Campbell, J. Stewart, F. Marshall L. Lieutenant, Baron Lochmus, Mrs. M. Campbell, Mr. Russell, G. W. Clyde, Major J. O. Leslie, Tr. A. Kane, Mrs. M. A. Douglass, I. Innis, Mrs. E. M. Baldwin, S. Aspen, Mr. Erlinger, S. W. Lall, F. T. Bemis, E. J. Heyer, Count and Countess Esterhazy and maid, E. Houatt, Miss Houatt, Mr. and Mrs. I. Gibb, Mr. and Mrs. I. Durand, J. A. Baldwin, O. Murry, C. Wapler, B. Stomans, W. C. Dayton, C. Ploch, Hy Hastings, C. Rogge, M. Sensen, Mr. Chapman, J. Duncan, Mr. Jaquinot, G. S. Hans, Dr. C. Wagner, Lord John Hervey, A. M. Hays, Mr. and Mrs. Duncan and two servants, Mr. and Mrs. D. Weekham, Mrs. Farnham, Miss Farnham, P. A. Renauld, R. Dempster, Rev. B. S. Storss, wife and 2 daughters, Mrs. A. Sweeney, Miss A. Ray, R. B. Kellogg, C. Harriman, Mr. Delaplaine, Secretary Legation to Austria, Mrs. B. F. Butler, Mrs. H. Read, Miss F. Hildreth, Mrs. M. J. Farrington, Dr. J. S. Newell, J. H. Hughes, A. Pua, A. Legrand, J. Hammill, C. Hickman, E. P. Fowler, Miss Shenait, H. A. Chamberlain, E. A. C. Pew, S. S. Hendrickson, F. F. Nelson, W. Bischoff.

Feb. 1—*In steam-ship Manhattan, for Liverpool.*—W. Weir, T. Neilson Dale, Ide B. Guimaraes and wife, H. Dyson, John Ratcliffe, Wm. D. Ratcliffe, Mr. Hindman, Mr. Crookshanks, Miss S. F. Hopkins.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship Morro Castle, from Havana.—Mrs. Laird, Mr. Laird, F. B. Blake, R. Ortiz, J. J. Riggings, S. V. Castanedo, Frans and E. Pinosa, D. Mendelshon, W. R. McColl.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......7:10 | Sun sets......5:19 | Moon sets...5:02

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook...5:08 | Gov. Island..5:57 | Hell Gate...7:19

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Manhattan, (Br.,) Forsyth, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; Russia, (Br.,) Lott, Liverpool, C. G. Francklyn; Albemarle, Blackwood, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Holland, (Br.,) Thomas, Liverpool, National Steam-ship Co.; India, (Br.,) Munro, Glasgow, Henderson Bros.; Holsatia, (N. G.,) Meier, Hamburg, &c., Kunhardt & Co.; Tybee, Delanoy, San Domingo, Spofford & Tileston.

Barks John Campbell, (Br.,) Morrissey, Cork via Savannah, J. W. Elwell & Co.; Edwin Sullivan, Constantinople and Smyrna, Hodges & Finotti; Leader, (Br.,) Humphrey, Malta for orders, George F. Bulley; Braziliera, (Ital.,) Moreno, Odessa, James Robinson & Co.; Golden Fleece, (Br.,) Rhodes, Barbados, H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Brig Wm. Nash, (Br.,) West, Port-au-Spain, Crandall, Berteaux & Co.

Schrs. Jesse Carl, Underhill, Pernambuco and Bahai, B. J. Wenberg; S. C. Evans, Hulse, Arroyo, P. R., A. Abbott; Hattie Haskell, Young, Manzanillo, James E. Ward & Co.; Lavina Bell, Baylis, Baracoa; E. A. Bartle, Smith, Jacksonville, Fla., Van Brunt & Slaight; Benjamin T. Crocker, Harding, Wilmington, N. C., W. Chalmers; Eugene, Hawes, Wilmington, W. Chalmers; Mary Riley, Riley, Baltimore; Blue Bird, Finley, Port Johnson; Barracouta, Cook, Boston, C. L. Wright & Co.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Cleopatra, Phillips, Havana Jan. 27, with mdse. and 1 passenger to F. Alexandre & Sons. The C. made the trip to Havana in 4 ds. and 20 hours, this being the best time she ever made.

Steam-ship Morro Castle, Adams, Havana Jan. 28, with mdse. and passengers to Atlantic Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Montgomery, Faircloth, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to Robt. Lowden.

Steam-ship Wm. P. Clyde, Sturgis, Wilmington, N. C., with naval stores, &c., to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Chesapeake, Johnson, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Ship Laju, of (Dundee,) Scott, Yokohama Sept. 28 with tea to Heinnemann & Payson. Sept. 30, encountered a heavy hurricane, the ship lying with yard-arms in the water for 7 hours; lost 14 feet of cutwater; must have struck a piece of wreck in the hurricane, and was obliged to run into Hong Kong to repair damage; left Hong Kong Oct. 24, passed Anjier Nov. 8, Cape of Good Hope Dec. 13, and crossed the equator Jan. 15 in lon. 34. Has had fine weather since leaving Hong Kong.

Ship Timour, (of Liverpool,) Foster, Calcutta Oct. 2, and Sands Head 5th, with mdse. to Baring Bros. & Co.—vessel to Busk & Jevons. Passed the Cape of Good Hope Dec. 6, St. Helena 31st, and crossed the equator Jan. 3, in lon. 28; has had light winds and calms, with fine weather, the entire passage; Dec. 5, lat. 35 S., lon. 19, spoke ship Knight of Snowdoun, (Br.,) from Padang for New-York, 47 ds. out.

Ship Western Empire, Grozier, Las Palmas, Canary Islands, 28 ds., in ballast to Chas. L. Colby. Has had fine weather the entire passage; Jan. 19, lat. 30 49, lon. 56 24, spoke bark India, (Russ.,) from Liverpool, for New-York.

Bark Annie, (of Bath,) Morrison, Shanghai Sept. 22, with tea to C. L. Wright & Co. Experienced N. E. winds to about lat. 23 N., and had W. N. W. to S. W. winds, with occasional heavy squalls, through the China Sea; kept within 45 miles of the eastern coast of Cochin China; passed to the westward of Pulo Spata, and E. to Natuna Islands, keeping within 45 miles of the coast of Borneo; crossed the equator in lon 108 E.; Oct. 23, sighted Gaspar Island, with S. W. winds and thick weather, and same day passed through Clement's Channel into the Java Sea; from thence strong S. W. winds to Sunda Straits; Oct. 28, came to anchor at Anjier, and proceeded 30th through the Straits with strong S. W. winds, to lat. 10 08 S.; had S. W. winds to lon. 101 45 E., and was driven to the westward of Keeling Island; from lat. 10 to 14 S., lon. 96 to 95 E., had calms and light baffling winds until 12th November; got S. E. trades, which lasted steady but light till Dec. 11, lat. 34 40 S., lon. 25 E.; passed Cape of Good Hope Dec. 13, and crossed the equator Jan. 6, in lon. 35 40; from Cape to lat. 2 N., had steady but light S. E. trades, and from thence to Cape Hatteras, E. N. E. winds and squally weather.

Bark Gazelle, (of New-Haven,) Black, Demerara 20 ds., with sugar and molasses to H. Trowbridge's Sons. Has had mild weather the entire passage, and been 5 da. N. of Hatteras; sld. in company with schr. Hortensia, for New-York; Jan. 28, lat. 35 20, lon. 74 10, spoke schr. Clara Bell, (of Machias,) steering S.; left in port brig Eliza Thompson, for New-York, to sail 13th; schr. Annie Whiting, for do., in 6 ds.

Bark E. H. Duval, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Cook, Newcastle, Eng., 42 ds., with mdse. to H. & F. W. Meyer—vessel to Boyd & Hincken. Came the southern passage, and had variable weather, and been 4 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Bark Stampede, (of Nassau,) Gilkey, Havana 19 ds., with sugar and melado to James E. Ward & Co. Experienced heavy gales from N. W. to N. E. the entire passage, and been 9 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Bark Crown Jewel, (of St. John, N. B.,) Corning, Cardiff 33 ds., with railroad iron to order—vessel to James W. Elwell & Co. Came the middle passage and had light winds and calms the entire passage.

Bark Osceola, Kerr, of and from Liverpool, 37 ds., with mdse. to Francis Macdonald. Came the southern passage; had heavy westerly gales up to lat. 48, lon. 48, from thence variable weather; Jan. 6, lat. 48 42, lon. 37 08, in a heavy squall from W. carried away jibboom and lost sails.

Bark Excelsior, (of Montrose,) Edgar, Amoy 120 ds., with tea to Busk & Jevons—vessel to Andrew Lindsay. Passed the Cape of Good Hope Dec. 6, and crossed the equator Jan. 8 in lon. 32. Has had fine weather the entire passage; Jan. 30, lat. 38, lon. 72 18 spoke schr. Empress, (of Halifax) from Havana, for Boston, 7 da. out.

Bark Emily Lowther, (Br.,) Cain, Liverpool Dec. 22, with mdse. to master.

Bark Alaska, Potter, New-Orleans Jan. 13, with cotton, &c., to order—vessel to Lawrence, Giles & Co.

Brig La Creole, Spalckhaven, of and from Curacoa 20 ds., with hides, goat-skins, &c., to Dovale & Co. Had strong N. W. winds in Carribbean Sea; since variable weather, and been 4 ds. north of Hatteras. Left in port brigs Curacoa, for New-York, in 2 ds., and Emma Dean, for do., in 7 ds.

Brig T. H. A. Pitt, Smith, of and from Bermuda 6½ ds., with cocoa-nuts to Burling & Davis—vessel to Middleton & Co. Has had variable weather the entire passage.

Brig Hattie, (of Boston,) Sawyer, Black River, Ja., 25 ds., with logwood and pimento to G. Wessels—vessel to master. Has had N. E. and N. W. gales the entire passage and been 8 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig Nile, (of Bermuda,) Tuthill, Para—25 ds., with rubber, hides and cedar to C. Ludman & Co., vessel to B. J. Wenberg. Has been 5 ds. N. of Hatteras, with variable winds from all quarters; left in port schr. L. N. Lovell, for New-York, ldg.

Brig S. B. Smith, (of Bangor,) Dodge, Messina 63 ds., with fruit to John E. Devlin & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Passed Gibraltar Dec. 19, and had fine weather the entire passage, and was 7 ds. N. of Bermuda; no date, lat. 24, lon. 68, spoke bark Emily Lother, (Br.,) from Liverpool, for New-York, 29 ds. out; no date, lat. 20, lon. 25, saw a vessel of about 200 tons bottom up, apparently in that condition some time.

Brig Antelope, Rumball, Havana Jan. 20, with sugar and molasses to C. L. Guilleaume & Co.—vessel to F. Talbot & Co. Has had fine weather the entire passage.

Brig Clarabelle, (of Gouldsboro, Me.,) Tracey, Trinidad, Cuba, 23 ds., with sugar and molasses to Laizans & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Has had N. and N. E. winds the entire passage, and been 9 ds. N. of Hatteras; left in port brig L. Warren and schrs. M. H. Stockham and Sally B. disch'g.

Brig Adar, (Aus.,) Weber, Matanzas 9 ds., with sugar and molasses to Muller & Bastian—vessel to Slocovich & Co. Has had fair winds, with much rain, the entire passage.

Brig Favorite, (of New-Haven,) Duell, Trinidad, Port Spain, 20 ds., with cocoa and molasses to H. Trowbridge's Sons. Has been 17 ds. N. of Hatteras, with E. and N. E. gales.

Brig Sarah Gilmore, (of Stockton,) Clifford, Galveston Dec. 4, with beef, hides, &c., to Chas. H. Mallory and Co.—vessel to R. P. Buck & Co.

Schr. C. H. Eaton, (of Calais,) Shackford, Kingston, Ja., 30 ds., with logwood and coffee to A. H. Solomon & Co. Had calms and N. W. winds the entire passage; was 10 days N. of Hatteras; Jan. 28, lat. 37, lon. 74 58, spoke bark J. E. Holbrook, from Havana, for New-York, 15 days out, with Captain sick and looking for a pilot to take the vessel in to Hampton Roads.

Schr. Helen A. Bowen, (of Bangor,) Alexander, Para 31 ds., with rubber to Burdett & Pond—vessel to H. W. Loud & Co. Had strong N. W. gales to Hatteras, and had been 16 days from thence with heavy N. W. and N. E. gales.

Schr. Mary Louisa, Gaskell, Washington, N. C., 14 ds., with naval stores to Zephar Mills. Has been 6 ds. N. of Hatteras, with strong N. N. E. gales and fogs, 5 of which were in Hampton Roads.

Schr. Nelly Potter, Gaskell, Washington, N. C., 15 ds., with cotton and naval stores to W. K. Hinman. Put into Hampton Roads, and was detained there 5 ds. with strong N. and N. E. gales and fog.

Schr. Caroline A. Johnson, Harris, Washington, N. C., 14 ds., with cotton and naval stores to W. K. Hinman.

Schr. Frank Jameson, (of Rockland,) Jameson, Aux Cayes 20 ds., with coffee and logwood to Kunhardt & Co.—vessel to J. R. Brown. Has had moderate weather the entire passage, and been 4 days north of Hatteras; Jan. 13, 10 miles S. E. of Watling's Island, passed the brig S. E. Benson, bound S.; 30th, lat. 37 28, lon. 73 30, exchanged signals with schr. A. F. Ames, bound S.; left in port schr. Chas. E. Hiller, for New-York ldg.

Schr. Vraie, (of Bridgeton, N. J.,) Mason, Matanzas 22 ds., with melado to Peter V. King & Co.—vessel to Evans, Ball & Co. Has had heavy weather the entire passage and been 12 ds. N. of Hatteras; broke main boom and split sails; left in port brig J. Bickmore, for New-York in 10 ds.

Schr. Mary D. Leach, (of Provincetown,) Newcomb, Mayagues, P. R., 16 ds., with oranges to J. & T. Pearsall—vessel to B. J. Wenberg. Has had variable winds the entire passage, and been 5 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. Mary S. Lunt, (of Grenada,) Simmons, Arroyo, P. R., 15 ds., with oranges, old metal, and 4 passengers to Dollner, Potter & Co.—vessel to Reeve, Osborn & Co. Had moderate weather the entire passage, and been 4 ds. N. of Hatteras. Jan. 23, lat. 23, lon. 73, signaled brig George H. Brown, bound W. Left in port, brig Alex. McNeil, ldg.

Schr. David Crowell, (of Beverly,) LowPoint-a-Pitre, Guad., 14 ds., with sugar to H. A. Suan & Son—vessel to James Haviland. Has had fine weather the entire passage, and been 4 ds. N. of Hatteras; left in port schr. Curtis Tilton, for New-York, ldg.

Schr. Hattie E. Smith, (of Newburyport,) Brown, Mayagues, P. R., 11 ds., with oranges to Joseph Eneas—vessel to B. J. Wenberg. Has been 5 ds. N. of Hatteras, with variable winds; left in port brig T. Towner and schr. Lizzie Cochrane, for New-York, ldg.

Schr. Lilly, Hughes, Charleston Jan. 12, with mdse. to Evans, Ball & Co.

Schr. Louie A. Van Brunt, Tooker, Indianola Jan. 6, with cotton and hides to Evans, Ball & Co.—vessel to Van Brunt & Slaght. Had strong S. W. winds up to Hatteras, from thence 12 ds. with strong N. and N. E. gales.

Schr. Eureka, Way, Norfolk, for Providence.

Schr. Mott Bedell, Bedell, Baltimore.

Schr. Woodruff Sims, Pharo, Virginia.

Schr. Maria & Elizabeth, Soper, Virginia.

Schr. R. G. Hunt, Hunt, Virginia.

Schr. A. C. Lyon, Lyon, Baltimore.

Schr. Oakes Ames, Edmunds, Baltimore.

Schr. Wm. Allen, Jones, Baltimore.

Schr. James Anderson, Allen, Virginia.

Schr. J. J. Harris, Jones, Alexandria.

Schr. J. B. Austin, Davis, Philadelphia, for Providence.

Schr. Amelia F. Cobb, Cobb, Virginia.

Schr. Surprise, Beers, Baltimore.

Schr. Annie May, Baker, Philadelphia, for Allyn's Point.

Schr. D. W. Sanders, Murray, Newbern, N.C., 6 ds., with naval stores, &c., to master.

Schr. W. P. Cox, Newell, Newbern, N. C., 9 ds., with naval stores, &c., to Jonas Smith & Co.

Schr. Forest Home, Wooten, Virginia.

Schr. J. D. Woodruff, Finch, Virginia.

WIND—Sundown, light, W., cloudy.

Below.

Bark India, (Russ.,) Jungell, from Liverpool Dec. 17.

Sailed.

Steam-ships Russia and Manhattan, for Liverpool; Tybee, for San Domingo; Albermarle, for Richmond; ship Escort, for Liverpool; bark Hattie M., for Rotterdam.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Feb. 1.—Arr. bark Lidsjalf, from Cardiff; schr. Joseph Segar, from Belize.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 1.—Arr. schr. C. P. Frye, from Cardenas. Off the port steam-ship North Point, from Baltimore.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Feb. 1.—Passed in for Baltimore bark Mindora, from Rio; bark O. H. Hume, from New-Orleans.

Passed out bark Pembroke, for Porto Rico; brigs Cecil, for Matanzas; Arred, for Cork.

Arr. steamer Meta, from New-York, for Fernandina. Weather thick.

HOLMES' HOLE, Jan. 31—A. M.—Arr. schrs. Rebecca, Florence, Rockport, Me., Washington, D. C.; Kedron, (Br.,) New-York, Halifax, N. S.; Joseph Segar, Belize, Hon., 29 ds., Boston Jan. 27, lat. 31 58, lon. 76 08, fell in with brig E. F. Dunbar, of Searsport, Me., from Georgetown, D. C., for Cardenas, full of water, having been run into by an unknown bark-rigged steamer the same day; took off the crew, eleven in number, and brought them to this port; also saved part of sails, rigging, boat, &c., from the wreck.

LEWES, Del., Feb. 1.—Schrs. in harbor—David Curry, from Orient, L. I., for Charleston; Yankee Doodle, from New-York, for Richmond; J. H. Stickney, from Jacksonville, for Boston; Sardinian, from Richmond, for Boston, and Oliver Ames, from Baltimore, for Providence.

Arr. steamer Pelican, from New-York.

Capt. St. John, of the schr. Lockwood, from Jamaica, reports heavy E. N. E. gales during his passage. He spoke Jan. 20 the brig Hattie, of Boston, from Grand Cayman, under lat. 30 7 and lon. 79 20.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 31.—Arr. steam-ships Tonawanda, from Philadelphia; San Jacinto, from New-York; Huntsville, from New-York; brig S. P. Brown, from Greenport.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 1.—Arr. steam-ship General Barnes, from New-York; ship Tidal Wave, from Yarmouth; brig Nellie Clifford, from St. Mary's, leaking, for a northern port; schrs. Helen M. Condor, from Freeport, and Otaelio, from Portland. Also, brig Warren Sawyer and schr. C. T. Neal.

Cld. brig Lige Houghton, for Liverpool, and schr. Lucy Oreutt, from Darien, for Philadelphia.

A United States revenue-cutter goes with a lighter to the ship Omaha to-morrow.

Spoken.

Oct. 7, by bark Annie, in lat. 18 40 N., lon. 111 12 E., spoke bark Excelsior, (Br.,) from Amoy, for New-York, 6 ds. out; 8th, lat. 16 17 N., lon. 112 30 E., spoke ship Flying Spur, (Br.,) from Foochow, for London, 16 ds. out; 15th, lat. 5 N., lon. 104 23 E., spoke bark Helen Ewing, (Br.,) from Manila, for New-Britain, 26 ds. out; 17th, lat. 2 30 N., lon. 106 31 E., spoke ship Evelyn, (Br.,) from London, for Shanghai, 113 ds. out; 23d, off Gaspar Straits, spoke ship Coringa, (Br.,) from Singapore, for London; 24th, lat. 4 15 S., lon. 107 38 E., spoke bark Atma, from Singapore, for London, 12 ds. out; 26th, lat. 4 05 S., lon. 106 36 E., spoke brig Rose, (Br.,) from Foochow, for Swan River, 20 ds. out; Nov. 1, Sunda Straits, spoke ship County of Lancaster, (Br.,) from Batavia for Rotterdam; Dec. 18, lat. 33 31 S., lon. 28 25 E., spoke ship Janet Ferguson, (Br.,) from Singapore for Boston, 54 ds. out; 19th, lat. 35 40 S., lon. 4 E., spoke ship Maria Agnes, (Br.,) from Calcutta for New-York, 75 ds. out; Jan. 22, lat. 22 56, lon. 60 55, spoke brig Dauntless, (Br.,) from Rio Janeiro for Baltimore, 41 ds. out; 25th, lat. 23 18, lon. 66 01, spoke ship Wilshere, (Br.,) from Trinidad for London, 10 ds. out; 26th, lat. 30, lon. 70, spoke bark Zelia, (Br.,) from Niagara Falls for Swansea; 28th, lat. 34 15, lon. 73 35, spoke ship Elizabeth Yeo, (Br.,) from New-Orleans for Liverpool, 12 ds. out.

Disaster.

BOSTON, Feb. 1.—The schr. Ocean Star, from New-York, of and for Rockland, with corn, was abandoned in a sinking condition on Monday last, at 8 P. M., when seven miles from Nauset Light. The crew were saved.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 31.—Arr. today bark Sarah, from Charleston, between 23d and 30th December, with 1,858 bales of cotton.

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